

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1887.

No. 803, New Series.

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LITERATURE.

"Œuvres Inédites de Victor Hugo."—*Choses Vues*. (Paris: Hetzel.)

Things Seen. By Victor Hugo. In 2 vols. (Routledge.)

It is very seldom that the researches of the most pious executors among the unpublished MSS. of the most eminent authors result in the production of works which add materially to our literary wealth. It is almost unheard of for such publications to possess at the same time independent value of their own, while they also increase at once our knowledge of a well-known writer and our admiration for his genius. The present volume, descriptive of "things seen" by Victor Hugo, is of this exceptional character. Its contents have either been selected with rare judgment and felicity by the editor, or they have been drawn from notebooks or memoranda of a special class, deliberately kept by the writer when in the prime of his faculties, for mixed autobiographical, historical, and literary purposes.

The most remarkable characteristic of these papers, and especially of the earliest in date (1838-45), is their extreme sobriety of style. There is, if anything, a laboured directness and simplicity of statement, an even exaggerated reserve, an over-scrupulous avoidance of comment or colouring, which, on the part of the author of *Notre Dame*, gives the impression of their having been written as a deliberate exercise or study in another genre than the one which was habitual or natural to him. In so far as the effort after a Defoe-like realism is over-strained or over-apparent, of course the literary value of the studies themselves is impaired; but, on the other hand, it is interesting to find that in the prime of his powers and reputation Victor Hugo was so far conscious of the "defects of his qualities" as to prescribe this sort of discipline for himself, and in most cases the effect appropriate to the style is after all fairly produced. Thus in the "Journal d'un Passant," describing the *émeute* of May 12, 1839, the description of the things to be seen in the streets, just as they come—comic, tragic, or insignificant—succeeds in a dozen pages in giving one of the clearest pictures in French literature of the incoherence and aimlessness of most Parisian street-fighting, and how entirely the result of such outbreaks depends upon the chapter of accidents, altogether beyond the control of individuals or even parties.

Sometimes, as in the "Funérailles de Napoléon," the subject-matter is of itself interesting. The ceremony resolved on when Thiers was in power, and carried out grudgingly, with much display of gilt, tinsel, and plaster

statues, by his successor, was, perhaps, not in itself inappropriate to the memory of a hero, himself such a mixture of iron and clay. The poet naturally wished that such magnificence as there was should be real; and, when invited to a "private view" of the coffin, he urged the maker to apply for permission to use gold instead of copper gilt for the one word, "Napoleon," inscribed upon it, and easily prevailed upon M. Thiers to view the matter in the same light; but the additional cost was to be 20,000 francs, and Thiers' fall followed within three days. So Hugo remained in doubt whether the letters were after all solid gold or no. He could only affirm positively that the saddle used by Napoleon at Marengo was borne in the procession by the sober old property horse that had figured for the last ten years in all the military funerals of the capital; and that the minister of the interior was much grieved over the £16 a day which the state had to spend on candles for the chapel, while the coffin was lying in state at the Invalides.

The three reminiscences bearing date between 1843 and 1845 refer to things heard rather than seen. The first reports a conversation between Royer-Collard and Balanche, with Victor Hugo for audience, while the three were waiting for the Academy to begin a sitting. The talk is of Charles X., and the single-minded persistency with which he upset his own throne: "C'est Charles X. qui a renversé Charles X.," they all agree. "C'était toujours le Comte d'Artois, il n'avait pas changé." He prided himself upon this unchangeable character; and, with rather surprising openmindedness, he esteemed the only other Frenchman who had changed as little as himself since '89. He and La Fayette were the only men of the age; and Victor Hugo, who plays the part of chorus, agrees that their brains were made in much the same fashion, only they happened to have a different idea lodged in them. Royer-Collard then described a scene between Charles and his ministers in February 1830, which might have precipitated the events of July, but for the sobering effect of a remark of M. de Pourtalès, that if these were the orders for to-morrow, the king had better tell them at once his intentions *pour après-demain*. Royer-Collard concludes: "Au reste, tous ces détails là ne seront pas recueillis et ne seront jamais de l'histoire"; to which Hugo, mindful of the note-book now opened to the world, discreetly replies, "Peut-être."

Louis-Philippe's confidences respecting Mme. de Genlis are very curious. He and his sister, the future Mme. Adelaide, liked and admired her, in spite of the somewhat Spartan and very theoretical education which they received from her hands. When the accounts of governess and pupils are compared, it can scarcely be doubted that she deserves credit for having made the best of the somewhat middling material committed to her, while she discerned more clearly than anyone else the limits of her own success. Out of a naturally dull, tiresome, and cowardly prince she claimed to have made a clever, amusing, and brave man; but he was born *mean*, and she had failed to make him generous: "Libéral, tant qu'on voudra; généreux, non"—a verdict which is entirely confirmed by the poet's account of

his attitude towards his crazy, would-be assassins. The astuteness attributed in his day to Louis-Philippe was not much more profound than that of his successor. But it is amusing to find him imploring Hugo to believe that he is only an honest man, not half as clever as his enemies wish to make out; and we are indebted to him also for preserving Talleyrand's verdict upon Thiers, that it was his great misfortune to have been born in an age when he could not be made a cardinal. One of the touches which helps to give a sort of artistic unity to this volume of jottings is that, on almost the last page, we meet this cardinal *manqué* installed as Chef du Pouvoir Exécutif, and receiving the author, who comes to intercede for Rochefort and the *Communaux*, though his wounded patriotism prevents his enjoyment of the eminence from being unalloyed.

The greater part of the volume in bulk is taken up by the entries between 1846 and 1850. These show the poet in the rather unfamiliar character of a criminal judge, associated with his dignity as *Pair de France*. Thus he has to sit in judgment on Lecomte and Joseph Henri, both what may be called three-quarter-witted criminals, who had fired on Louis Philippe. The former was of the surly, brutal type, more or less crazed with anger at dismissal from the royal forest service; the other, a shopkeeper, apparently actuated by the same sort of crazy vanity as Guiteau. In the case of Lecomte there were 232 peers voting, of whom 196 found the accused guilty of "parricide," 33 voted simply for death, and three followed Victor Hugo in voting for perpetual detention on the ground of insanity. The majority, it was said, wished to leave the *beau rôle* of clemency to Louis Philippe, whose native meanness showed itself in refusing to commute the sentence unless his responsible ministers advised him to do so, which they could scarcely be expected to do in the face of his own evident bias. The effect produced was evidently unfavourable; for at the next trial only 14 voted for death, 133 for penal servitude for life, while Victor Hugo's following rose to 13. On both occasions his short speeches, as reported by himself, were temperate and judicious. He refrained from dwelling on his abstract objections to capital punishment, and argued the case for holding both offenders to be irresponsible in such a way as to offend no prejudices and to rally round himself the nucleus of a respectable minority.

A visit to the Conciergerie in the same year supplies matter for an article which somehow pleases one better, published forty years afterwards, than if it had been written, as it easily might have been, to please an able editor of the day. His interest in the prison is manifold—historical, archaeological, social, and administrative. He finds the prison bread detestable, while the governor is delighted with the specimen sent every day for his own consumption by the fortunate baker who has the contract. Hugo suggested that it was possible one kind of bread might be delivered to the officials and another to the prisoners. The idea was new; but he had the satisfaction of learning that the bread was in consequence *vérifié et amélioré*. He talked to the juvenile offenders, who then, as now,

objected strongly to be sent for years to a reformatory for offences which would only entail a few weeks' imprisonment upon adults; and he found his benevolence rather led by a lad who would tell him nothing but lies, and that he was going to appeal against his sentence. Still more distressing was the havoc wrought by ignorant architects and improvers in a famous thirteenth-century hall, with four vast chimneys in the corners, of which only one was left unmutated. Victor Hugo revenged himself by writing on a central pillar the following commemoration of the three architects who had left their traces on the Palais de Justice, Saint-Germain des Prés, and Saint-Denis:

"Un sixaine vaut une longue ode
Pour chanter Debret, Peyre et Godde;
L'oison gloussant, l'âne qui braie,
Fêtent Godde, Peyre et Debret;
Et le dindon, digne compère,
Admire Debret, Godde et Peyre."

The society for the protection of ancient monuments might do worse than take a hint from this impromptu, and call upon some of its poet members to see if they could not make the way of transgressors hard to them with a few epigrams.

In these pages we find the Revolution of 1848 casting its shadows before in ways plainly recognisable by any impartial looker-on. In 1847 a more than usually magnificent fête is given by the Duc de Montpensier; and Victor Hugo notes, not without surprise, that the people, instead of accepting the luxury of the rich as "good for trade," watch such manifestations of it with an angry envy, aggravating their own misery. Then followed a fatal series of scandals in high life: suicides, murders, and speculation among the highest civil and military functionaries and representatives of the old *noblesse* combine, with the utter silliness and brutality of fashionable amusements, to disgust the populace with their ruling classes; and Victor Hugo, who was brought judicially in contact with some of the criminals, was unfeignedly ashamed and alarmed for the country, even while still able to believe that the offenders were sufficiently sensitive to find the punishment of dishonour by itself a sufficient deterrent. In the trial of President Teste and General Cubières, however, we see that the poet still succeeded in keeping himself "head uppermost"; for, in spite of a strong impression at starting in favour of the innocence of the accused, he was convinced by the evidence as produced, and only thought the chief offender might be let off with the loss of civil rights, because he assumed that the torture of the trial must have been as great to him as to the honest men among the judges.

Between the Revolution of 1848 and the *coup d'état* Victor Hugo was to some extent *désorienté*, and the fact is reflected in his reminiscences. Personally and socially he was at his ease with all the leading statesmen and men of letters of the Restoration. Politically and socially his views were more advanced than those of any other man moving in the same circles; but he had too many other points in common with them to isolate himself, and he was never nearer to practical wisdom and practical influence than during this period, when the expression of all his sentiments was tempered by respect for the audience, which

he knew to be only partially sympathetic. As regards everything except first principles, he had less in common with the men of '48 than with the professional politicians they displaced; and it was worse still when exile threw him into the company of the least eminent of the survivors of these men. It is hardly too much to say that in 1853, the date of a curious story of a Bonapartist spy, the isolation of exile had already begun to tell upon the author's style and judgment in the way which caused his later works to be left too exclusively to the mercy of his imagination. It ought to be noted, to the credit of the exiles, that the spy gained their confidence by his poverty and dependence on their generosity, so that, when Victor Hugo refused to let him be executed, any more than Le Comte, they were able to protect themselves against further betrayals by getting him locked up for debt in the Guernsey gaol.

Among other miscellaneous passages of interest may be mentioned a visit to Villemain while suffering from insanity; and two "choses vues," one of which the editors name as the origin of Fantine in *Les Misérables*, while the other may serve to excuse one of the impossible characters in *L'Homme qui Rit*. Nothing written in the earlier years is open to the kind of criticism invited by a phrase on almost the last page, where a young woman in the train from Versailles, who turns out to be an admirer, is described as "une âme charmante qui a de bien beaux yeux."

EDITH SIMCOX.

The History of Newbury. By Walter Money. (Parkers.)

MR. MONEY is already well known as an authority upon the subject of the antiquities of Berkshire. The county has until recently been very much neglected by the writers of local history; and the author of the imposing volume before us is probably right in saying that the ground covered by his labours is unoccupied by any existing book. The revision of the texts of our ancient chronicles and the publication and rearrangement of public records have made it possible to compile a minute and accurate account of separate towns and districts which it would have been hopeless for the great antiquaries of the last century, with all their learning and energy, to attempt with any hope of success. The difficulties of the modern author arise from the copiousness of his materials. An exhaustive survey of all that his known or can be reasonably inferred as to the history of an ancient manor or borough would have to be drawn on so large a scale as to make it impossible for the general public to give its time or attention to the subject; and the interest even of the local reader might be painfully strained by a too perfect elaboration of the annals of his particular neighbourhood. The author of the *History of Newbury* has suffered to some extent from the overabundance of information. He has been compelled, as he states, to omit numerous extracts from the parochial register and corporation records which exist at Newbury in a very perfect state of preservation; and, on the other hand, he has been led by considerations of local interest to compile somewhat too minute a chronicle of the events which have

taken place in his neighbourhood during the last three generations.

The borough has been the scene of many interesting events, from the time when the famous Jack of Newbury kept a hundred looms going in his house, and marched to Flodden Field with a hundred white-coated retainers, to the day when Sir John Throckmorton won his bet that a coat should be made between sunrise and sunset out of wool which should have been growing that morning on the backs of two Southdown sheep. The coat was exhibited to the world in 1851, and the details of the strange feat are commemorated in a popular print. Perhaps the town is now best known for the part which it took in the Civil War. The battle of 1643, in which Falkland died, and the indecisive struggle of the following year, have been described by the author in a separate work, which met with a very favourable reception. The reader of this volume has the advantage of the author's experience, and will find all that he requires to know about this part of the war described with conciseness, but with full mastery of every detail. An interesting account is added of the visit of Charles II. to the battlefield where he had been present as Prince of Wales twenty years before, and of a somewhat later visit of Mr. Secretary Pepys, who came to Newbury

"and there dined; and musick; a song of the old Cavalier of Queen Elizabeth's, and how he was changed upon coming in of the King, did please me mightily, and I did cause W. Hewer to write it out."

A century after his time Newbury was known to all the world as one of the busiest points on the old Bath road. Before the age of railways began, every traveller who used a mail-coach or had heard of a flying stage-chaise, was quite familiar with the "Globe" at Newbury and the "George and Pelican" at Speenhamland. It is to be hoped that the new line of railway, from which great things are expected, will restore to the ancient town some of that commercial importance which it retained for so many generations.

Mr. Money has devoted a great deal of attention to the ancient history of the locality. He begins, as in duty bound, with a description of the supposed site of the Roman station of "Spinæ," which is not unreasonably identified with the small village of Speen. Two of the military routes described in the Antonine Itinerary appear to have passed through this station on the way from the junction at Silchester to the fortress of Caerleon, passing by Bath and Gloucester. An excellent map of the remains of these Roman roads is accompanied by a summary of all that is really known on this difficult subject, but it is unlikely that any certain conclusion can ever be attained as to the exact facts of the case. After the English occupation was complete the Roman station seems to have disappeared, if we may judge by a charter cited from Kemble (but not quite correctly explained in the text), in which a King of Mercia granted to the Abbey of Abingdon, "Wickham, with all that undivided wood which is called Spene, Wohan-lech, and Trinlech." The "new burg," which grew into the borough of Newbury, is not separately described in Domesday Book; Mr. Money, however, shows by record evi-

dence that it existed in 1079, and has good reason for believing that it was, at least in part, included in the description of the manor of Ulvritone. This manor belonged to "Ulward the White" before the Conquest, and was then granted to that Ernulf de Hesding who afterwards, on a quarrel with William Rufus, threw up his great English estates and died crusading in the Holy Land. The devolution of the title to the Berkshire portion of these estates till they became the property of William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, is worked out with great care and ingenuity. This part of the subject is followed by an interesting account of a MS. poem of the thirteenth century, which gives a full description of the siege of Newbury Castle in the year 1152. This document contains a number of facts about the life of the great earl which were not previously known. It seems to have been drawn up by order of his son under the direction of an eye-witness of the siege. It was purchased for £380 by the late Sir Thomas Phillips at the sale of the Savile collection in 1861.

The history of the borough of Newbury is carefully traced down through various noble and royal owners to the time of James I., when it was finally granted on a fee-farm tenure to the mayor and corporation. A great number of other incidents are interwoven with the story, all described in an interesting way. Particular attention has been given to the story of the martyrdoms under Queen Mary; but the author has omitted the details of the earlier persecution in the reign of Henry VIII., which used to be described by Dr. Twisse, of Newbury, as the beginning of the Reformation. One or two other omissions may be noted, with a view to the requirements of another edition. It would be well to insert some notice of the natural history of the locality, especially with regard to the rare plants described by Ray, and the celebrated trout and crawfish mentioned by Coxe in his *Magna Britannia*. The tradition of the "Beaver Island" should be supplemented by a reference to the account in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1757 of the beaver-remains which were found in a peatmoss near Newbury.

CHARLES ELTON.

After Paradise, with other Poems. By Robert, Earl of Lytton. (David Stott.)

THERE is much in this book that recalls the author's striking and beautiful *Fables in Song*. It does not, I think, on the whole, maintain so high a level; but it has the same special merit, the same mixture of romantic thought with piercing *aperçus* from life and experience, reminding one of the finer work of the elder Lord Lytton—the same defect, as I venture to think it, of mingling real poetry with a hard and gritty humour, a crackling of thorns under a pot. No doubt this sort of thing can be done, and done successfully; but it requires a Byron or a Browning to do it; the wit and satire require to be more radiant, more spiritual and imaginative, than Lord Lytton's. There is poetry in epigrams, at times; but the working-up to an epigrammatic point is not in itself a poetical process; the machinery inevitably creaks a little, and the result is something which we do not readily forget, which yet we find it hard to love as poetry.

Let me give an example of what has been said. The poem from which the book takes its name is a series of legends of the life of Adam and Eve after their expulsion from Paradise. The first series consists of the legends of poetry, music, love, and the ideal. These are the reminiscences of past perfection, granted to man as consolations after "eternity has been cloven in twain," the infinite past from the infinite future, by the archangel's sword (pp. 23-4). Adam's last glimpse of Paradise melts into a dream. When he wakes to his life of exile, his dream is all but forgotten:

"Yet did its unremember'd secret claim
Release from dull oblivion's daily yoke
In moments rare. He knew not whence they came,
Nor was it in his power to re-invoke
Their coming: but at times thro' all his frame
He felt them, like an inward voice that spoke
Of things which have on earth no utter'd name;
And sometimes like a sudden light they broke
Upon his darkest hours, and put to shame
His dull despondency, his fierce unrest,
His sordid toil, and miserable strife.
These rare brief moments Adam deemed his best,
And called them all THE POETRY OF LIFE."

The grace and force of the expression almost conceals the triteness of the thought; but when, time after time, some Aesopian moral of this kind is palpably worked-up to, and finally presented to us, clear and plain, we see the trick too well, and what we begin to expect we begin almost to dislike. The "Legend of Music," (pp. 29-47) is the finest thing in the book. If I remember rightly, its main thought—man's power of making or recognising music in the blending but discordant clamours of beast, and tree, and fiends, and waves—has been touched and developed with great power in "Paracelsus." But here, though the language tends towards the extravagant and rhetorical, the thought is finely maintained, and, there is no "moral," save the quiet record of the triumph of Jubal. The "Legend of Love," and that of "The Ideal," might really be one poem, and the former would gain by the amalgamation. Here also the expression is incomparably better than the thought. Adam walks through the world, haunted by the contrast between the Eve at his side and the remembered Eve of Paradise.

"That phantom, faultless fair
(The unforgotten Eve of Paradise,
Beautiful as he first beheld her there,
Ere any tear had dimmed her glorious eyes),
Long after Paradise itself had been
By him forgotten, haunted Adam's gaze.
And Adam made comparison between
The faithful partner of his faultful days,
Who strayed, and sinned, and suffered by his side,
And that imagined woman. With a sigh,
Her unattainable beauty, when he died,
Adam bequeathed to his posterity,
Who called it The Ideal.

And mankind
Still cherish it, and still it cheats them all.
For, with the Ideal Woman in his mind,
Fair as she was in Eden ere the Fall,
Still each doth discontentedly compare
The ead associate of his earthly lot;
And still the earthly woman seems less fair
Than her ideal image unforget."

Yes, we know—it is the child's discovery—"The world is hollow, and my doll is stuffed with straw, and so, if you please, I should like to be a nun." But what have poets, who

should be climbing Parnassus, to do with melodiously running down it in this style? It is the very function of poetry to keep us mindful that dreams are realities, and the only realities. There are several touches of Browning in this book, but where is the touch of "By the Fireside," or "One Word More"?

The second series, entitled "Man and Beast," is, on the whole, slighter and more humorous in quality, yet not devoid of pathos—witness pp. 74-5, 88-90. The "Legend of Eve's Jewels" and the "Legend of Fable" (pp. 93-115) are exceedingly clever and graceful—the latter especially so; the Envoi to Aesop, unknown yet well known, is very neat. Here is its last stanza:

"Great Sire of Fable! age to age
Extends from north to south,
From east to west, thine heritage,
That grows from mouth to mouth.
And, with its growth still growing thus,
Thou art thyself grown fabulous."

Of the remaining poems, the longer ones seem to me the less good. "Prometheia" is didactic and half political; "Uriel" is powerful, but perplexing; so is "Strangers." "Transformations" has a reminiscence of Browning. The "Lines composed in Sleep," though they cannot compare with the marvellous "Kubla Khan," have yet a touch of the same strange dream-world. "Cintra" is a vivid record of that marvellous landscape. But of all these lesser poems the best is "North and South"—it might have been written by Mr. Arnold.

"Far in the southern night she sleeps;
And there the heavens are hushed, and there,
Low murmuring from the moonlit deeps,
Faint music fills the dreamful air.
No tears on her soft lashes hang,
On her calm lips no kisses glow,
The throb, the passion, and the pang
Are over now.
But I, from this full-peopled north,
Whose midnight roar around me stirs,
How wildly still my heart goes forth
To haunt that silent home of hers!
There night by night, with no release,
These sleepless eyes the vision see,
And all its visionary peace
But maddens me."

It is not great, but it is deeply felt, and therefore real, poetry.

E. D. A. MORSEHEAD.

Italian Sketches. By Janet Ross. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.)

THERE are two ways of looking at Italy, as there are two ways of looking at most things in this world—the way of enjoyment and the way of criticism, the way of acceptance and the way of rejection; and, as nothing in this world is either perfectly good or perfectly bad, it follows that both points of view must contain some element of truth.

We reviewed lately a book called *Our Home by the Adriatic*, which was a good specimen of the antagonistic attitude; the book before us is an excellent example of the opposite method. It depends very much upon temperament which method we adopt as a writer, or which method pleases us as a reader. For our own part we believe that the method of acceptance is the more fruitful, as it certainly is the more enjoyable.

Mrs. Ross's love of Italy and the Italians is written in every line of her book; the

whole is inspired by affection and tempered by knowledge, and the combination gives to her work the suave and mellow quality which it possesses. Mrs. Ross's knowledge on practical points is indeed very great; it is based upon an experience of eighteen years passed in intimate relations with the Tuscan peasantry. Popular songs, music and all, caught from the lips of Florentine "cabbies," or of contadini in the Val d'Arno, strange bastard Greek chants still sung by the shepherds of Leucaspide, minute descriptions of the way in which oil and wine are still made in Tuscany, a parallel between the agriculture of Vergil's time and the Tuscan farming of to-day, an account of the metayer system with its advantages and drawbacks—all enlivened by vivid sketches of the peasantry drawn from the life—form the main subject of this charming book. We even get an analysis of the waters of Casciana, though the last item in that analysis, "residuum of complex composition," placed at a very high figure, seems to leave a good deal for the chemist to discover. Mrs. Ross's translations are very good and spirited; take for instance, "Palumella" (p. 76). The difficulty of rendering these popular songs is well known, and the masterly way in which Mrs. Ross has caught the spirit and the lilt of the originals proves how much she is in sympathy with her subject. But perhaps nothing in the whole book better displays the author's intimacy with the people about whom she writes than the numerous proverbial sayings, so essentially Italian in character, which are scattered broadcast over her pages. The real secret of Mrs. Ross's success lies in her deep sympathy with the people about her, and the remarkable camaraderie of her nature. When on a journey hers is the "song of the open road"; and she is always ready for the frank enjoyment of the people she meets, and so full of a quick spontaneous sympathy that they soon unlock to this magic key. For instances of these qualities take the charming story of "La Gioconda" and the episode of the young sailor at Tarentum. These are traits of a temper which an Italian appreciates. He enjoys frankness and trust, and he likes sympathy. Let an Italian feel that you think him a rogue, and he will very soon give you good reason for doing so; while, on the other hand, in a large number of cases he is grateful for and will justify confidence.

The freshest and, in some respects, the best chapters of the book are those on Tarentum and Leucaspide; two charming descriptive papers on a part of Southern Italy that is little visited—they fill one with a desire to go there. The whole work, however, can be safely recommended for its knowledge and its information to those who intend to visit either the Tuscan hills or the plains of Magna Graecia.

H. F. BROWN.

TWO FRENCH BOOKS ON IRELAND.

Paddy at Home ("Chez Paddy"). By the Baron de Mandat-Grancey. Translated by A. P. Morton. (Chapman & Hall).

Pour l'Irlande. Par Emile Piche, Prêtre Canadien. (Paris: J. Méersch; Dublin: Gill.)

M. DE MANDAT-GRANCEY styles himself "an apostolic Roman Catholic"; at the same time he

is a landlord. While, therefore, he has strong sympathy with the Irish as, in the main, a Catholic people, he does not like the National or (as he insists on calling it) the Land League; and, since his travels were chiefly in what are called congested districts, he also believes in the exploded panacea of emigration. That is why the Unionist press attribute to his lively and amusing book an importance greatly above its deserts. It is simply the *impressions de voyage* of an admirable raconteur. The story of bailiff M'Grath and his five plain daughters—two of whom got married to his police-protectors, the result being a requisition from the other three that the father should lodge a complaint against his sons-in-law and get them replaced by single men—is told with a raciness which M. About never surpassed. Then M. de Grancey, though he appears to believe that the Irish peasants are a pack of lazy liars, never says a harsh word of them, and is evidently delighted at the enthusiasm with which they always received the announcement that he was a Frenchman. He did not see much of Ireland—Dublin, Castle Connell, Limerick, Killarney, Kenmare, Tralee, Shauganeen, where he spent his Christmas as the guest of the strictly boycotted Mr. Thompson. Besides, as he was passed on from one landlord and agent to another, he naturally heard only one side of the question; and, moreover, having made up his mind that Home Rule is impossible, he did not take the trouble to learn what is to be said on the other side.

Nevertheless, when Mr. Gladstone had claimed that the whole of the civilised world is on his side, it was a grand thing to show one clever writer who was strongly the other way. *Chez Paddy* accordingly received an amount of attention altogether disproportionate to its real importance; and Mr. Morton's translation was doubtless hurried on for political ends, otherwise he would have given for *bail* its English equivalent; for roadsteads he would not have written roads; nor would he have described the inevitable doom of the iniquitous Grand Jury system as "it is fatal." I am glad, however, that *Chez Paddy* should have been thus early translated; for, to those who read him in cool blood, M. de Grancey's evidence tells much more against than it does in favour of the present system. Of agents, for instance, he says (as in duty bound), "no other nation owns a body of officials who can be compared with them; yet, since they are not accountable either to government or to the electors, their despotic power is felt to be a grievance." It is "dangerous," too, for "unquestionably it must be hard," says this French landlord, who certainly has no excessive sympathy for the tenant class, "to feel oneself so completely in a man's power, however honourable he may be." Land is a necessary of life to the Irish peasant; and this the agent can not only take from him, but can prevent him from getting it elsewhere, "a whole county being in the hands of five or six men, all interested in keeping on good terms with one another." And thus, on the French landlord's own showing, an eviction may easily become, in Mr. Gladstone's words, a death sentence (p. 225). M. de Grancey sees clearly how different all this is from England, where tenants are at a premium, and where there

are other industries for a man to turn to; though when he disputes the title of the tenant to be considered part-owner he shows that he has not realised the altogether peculiar conditions of land-tenure in Ireland. In France, as in England, the tenant takes a farm on which the landlord and his predecessors have expended much capital. In Ireland the expenditure has been, in almost every case, made solely by the tenant and his predecessors, whom the landlords have been robbing, generation after generation, except where Tenant Right has afforded a sort of compensation. This disposes of the whole of our author's concluding chapter. It is admirably reasoned, but the clearest logic can not make up for wrong premises; and the "association between capitalist and cultivator," which is a fair description of farming in almost every other European country, is wholly misleading when applied to Ireland. A Kerry or Donegal farmer, whose father and grandfather turned a bit of bog into fair land, stands in precisely the same position as the present representative of one of those Scotch or English settlers who gradually turned "the Ards" in County Down into a garden. The difference is that "tenant right" encouraged the latter to put labour and capital into the work and protected him when he had done so; the former was, till 1870, wholly at the mercy of an agent, whose business was to extort more rent as soon as the improved bog had acquired greater market value. This is enough to account at once for the prosperity of the "Orange part of Ulster," and for the backwardness of nearly all the rest of the island. But M. de Grancey, Frenchman like, had his theory; and if facts did not square with it so much the worse for them. Thus, he actually supports his emigration fad by the monstrous misstatement (p. 298) that the population is increasing, whereas, if he had travelled in the North (as I am now doing) he would have heard the cry against depletion raised quite as loudly by the landlord class as it is by the Nationalists of Dublin. If his object was to be amusing, his book is a complete success; as a contribution towards solving the Irish difficulty its value is *nil*, unless his reminder that England has never succeeded in assimilating any of her subject populations (contrasting strangely herein even with those cruel colonists the Spaniards), leads some Englishmen to reflect that, after all, to concede Home Rule to the manifest wish of seven-eighths of the Irish people may be the real solution of this difficulty—that the Union of love and gratitude is a better thing than the farce of a United Parliament. He makes few blunders for a Frenchman, though to place in the Queen's County Glenbeigh, which Mr. Adair so cruelly cleared some twenty-five years ago, is startling. But he was evidently humbugged (and had an amused suspicion that he was being humbugged) by the facetious guests of Mr. Trench, who would not let him sit near the drawing-room window lest a shot should come through, and who gave him his choice of revolver, bowie-knife, or tomahawk for defence in case of an attack. He is most successful in his criticism of Mr. Gladstone's Purchase Bill; but, as that bill is dead, nothing need be said but that the landlords will never have such a chance again. I wish he had discussed the respective advantages of

state-ownership and peasant proprietary; but, looking on the whole matter as an impossibility, he naturally does not care to do this. I am glad that his practised eye saved him from giving in to the fallacy that Irish land is all good and that the grass is valuable in proportion to its abundance. He looked at things as an intelligent agriculturist and he writes accordingly. On many minor points—e.g., the morality of the peasantry, the untidiness of the women, and whether the priests are or are not exacting in the matter of dues, his testimony is worth attention.

But I have already given too much space to a book which, but for the way in which a political party sounded its praises, hardly deserved so crushing a reply as that given by Father Piche. He has been five years at Lurgan, and, therefore, writes with authority. His little book will commend itself to every fair-dealing reader, and should be taken as a corrective by those who having read *Ches Paddy* desire to hear the other side of the subject. It is startling to find that one of the baron's raciest stories—that about priests condoning murder, when the murdered is a bailiff—was told him by Father Piche. It is, of course, a "cock and bull" as old as the hills; but the baron took it quite seriously. I am glad the translator has discarded the hideous caricatures which provoke Father Piche's ire.

HENRY STUART FAGAN.

NEW NOVELS.

A Secret Inheritance. By B. L. Farjeon. In 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

Cast on the Waters. By Hugh Coleman Davidson. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Scheherazade: a London Night's Entertainment. By Florence Warden. In 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

A Daughter of the Tropics. By Florence Marryat. In 3 vols. (White.)

Dead Men's Dollars. By May Crommelin. (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

Gracious Lady's Ring. By Mary E. Hullah. (Hatchards.)

MR. FARJEON has scarcely maintained his usual level in his latest book. The theme he has chosen—that of hereditary insanity—is neither new, nor well adapted to artistic purposes; and it ought to be either one or the other to redeem its inherent unpleasantness. No doubt, much pains have been devoted to invest the treatment with some novelty, and there is careful workmanship throughout; but the story drags even more perceptibly in its completed form than it did when appearing as a serial. The contrivance for producing a new effect is that the insanity is of a kind which bisects the life of the patient. Habitually strong and clear in mind, benevolent in will and habit, cautious and orderly in demeanour, he inherits a tendency to be maniacally affected by fears for those whom he loves, and while in somnambulism, or rather trance, to commit crimes for their protection against their real or fancied enemies, being quite unconscious afterwards of his conduct, and actively contributing to fix the acts on others whom he honestly believes guilty. This is complicated with the

adventures of two pairs of twins in successive generations, who are endowed with the same occult power of knowing each other's acts when absent (at least, as regards one twin in each pair), and who repeat the experience of falling in love with the same woman, much to the interruption of their previously affectionate relations with each other. But Mr. Farjeon has not made his puppets live. They do not present any very definite individuality (though this is just what he has been striving for); and, what is somewhat strange, although most of the story is laid in France, no attempt whatever has been made to keep the local colour true. Save a Dr. Louis, even the names of the French characters are not French; and Nerac, which is a very fair-sized country town of historical note, is spoken of several times over as a mere village. If the adventures there described by Mr. Farjeon were a tithe as entertaining as those of M. Chicot, when Henry the Great kept his tiny court there as King of Navarre, according to the veracious chronicle of M. Alexandre Dumas, the improbabilities of the plot might be freely condoned; but the incidents are not lively enough to float the book as a whole.

Mr. Davidson's story opens with a prologue, separated by a long interval of years from the succeeding matter. It tells how two girl-babies, suddenly deprived of their parents, were left as waifs, and variously provided for; and the remainder of the story carries on their adventures to the goal of marriage. But the narrative portion of the book is not its most salient feature, which is rather a sketch of the sordid and wearing cares of poverty as affecting persons of a class above the artisan level, and notably a struggling author, taken advantage of by the sharks who infest the publishing trade not less than other industries. Also there is one character upon which Mr. Davidson has spent a good deal of pains: a happy-go-lucky man, totally without principle in money matters, and thus ready to act dishonestly in order to tide over any difficulty, yet much more weak than knavish, being perfectly willing to give away freely what he has dubiously acquired, and goodnatured after his slovenly fashion. The defect in the drawing is that the bad side is brought out very much more forcibly than the good one, which has to be taken mainly on trust; though this criticism has to some extent to be qualified by noting that Mr. Whiffin, the character in question, is one of those numerous persons who never get to understand the value of money, and thus fail to recognise the immorality of doubtful transactions connected with it, even when including abundant falsehood. There is promise in *Cast on the Waters*, but the plot wants neatness of juncture; and Mr. Davidson doubles one of the leading situations, where variety of treatment would have been more effective.

Scheherazade is a story with a good deal of crude, rough vigour, and with at least half-a-dozen cleverly planned situations; but it has one most serious artistic defect. A novelist is quite within his rights when inventing perfectly impossible plots and situations; but he is bound to make his characters speak and act as they would be likely to do if by any

chance they could be so placed. That Mr. Besant possesses this gift in an uncommon degree is known to all readers of his novels; but Miss Warden has not attained it yet. She has, however, drawn her heroine (a sort of blended study after Undine and Dora Spenlow) with much deftness and some sympathy; and, while there are passages in the book where the crudity is not far removed from coarseness, yet this is more in style than in idea, and there is capacity shown for doing much better if a competent adviser would teach her the literary and ethical value of restraint and reticence. The title is not very appropriate, a strain of East Indian blood in the heroine being the sole discoverable reason for it.

"A Daughter of the Tropics" is an adventuress in London, by birth a West Indian octoroon, with beauty and talents, not the least of which is a talent for making mischief, and a perfect willingness to exercise it. She appears on the scene in the capacity of housekeeper and secretary to Mark Kerrison, a dramatic author, whom she desires to make her husband also; and the plot chiefly turns on her employment of *chantage* to get rid of a young lady whom he prefers, both before and after he has married herself. Lola Arlington, the adventuress, obtains the necessary information partly through her own keen-witted observation, but even more through the occult powers of her great-grandmother, an aged negress, who sets up in business as a spaw-wife in Whitechapel, and is credited by the author with really possessing the supernatural powers to which she lays claim, and with being a priestess of the Vaudou cult, regarding which, however, the abundant details supplied are more sensational than historically accurate. The manner in which her plots recoil unexpectedly upon herself forms the apex of the story, which is written with some dramatic power, but lacks all charm of style.

Dead Men's Dollars is a story of successful search for sunken treasure, which the seeker desires chiefly for the sake of a girl who throws him over while he is away looking for it, though with the excuse that there was reason to suppose him drowned. How he is consoled at last is prettily told; and the volume is one that will serve to wile away a couple of hours pleasantly enough—quite as much as it aims at.

Gracious Lady's Ring is a homely story of German life—so German, indeed, that it reads more like a translation than an original English composition. It tells simply how an honest servant-girl falls under suspicion of stealing a ring and suffers imprisonment for the alleged crime, but has her innocence accidentally established some years after she has emigrated to America. The weak point of the story is that the circumstantial evidence is not strong enough to warrant a conviction, since the only facts proved are the opportunity for making away with the ring and its actual disappearance. It is not probable that German law exacts no more.

RICHARD F. LITLEDAL.

SOME RELIGIOUS BIOGRAPHIES.

Life of Monseigneur de Mérode. By Mgr. Besson. Translated by Lady Herbert. (W. H. Allen.) This book can be read with interest not only by Catholics, but by all students of modern European history. Mgr. de Mérode was first war minister and then almoner to Pius IX., and this record of his life throws much light on the tortuous policy of Napoleon III. at the Vatican. "The emperor protects us, as they shore up a house with the intention of demolishing it" (p. 121); thus Mgr. de Mérode aptly described the state of affairs at Rome in 1859. In September of the following year the Italian troops entered the Marches and defeated Lamoricière, the brave leader of the pontifical army, at Castelfidardo. As usual, Napoleon III. was disingenuous. "Do it, but do it quickly," he said to Cialdini, who asked for his authority to invade the Papal States (p. 145). At the same time his ambassador at Rome, acting on instructions from the minister for foreign affairs, telegraphed to the French consul at Ancona (then besieged by Cialdini)—"Orders have been given to embark fresh troops at Toulon, which cannot fail to arrive soon. The emperor's government will not tolerate this culpable aggression on the part of the Sardinian government." With good reason did Cialdini tell the pontifical general—"You have been deceived. We saw your emperor fifteen days ago at Chambery, and we know what we are about." Only on one occasion did the French emperor and Mgr. de Mérode meet, and that was in March, 1860. "Well, monseigneur, I don't hear that things are going on very well at Rome." The priest replied: "Ah, sire! in what country are things going on well?" The emperor twirled his moustache, and dismissed his inconvenient visitor (p. 127). On December 6, 1866, the last French soldier left Rome, and the protection of what remained of the Papal States was left to the little army which Mgr. de Mérode had formed. On October 26, 1867, Garibaldi laid siege to Monte Rotondo, five leagues from Rome. On October 29 a French corps landed at Civita Vecchia. The repulse of the Garibaldians at Mentana on November 3 was due to the bravery of the Papal Zouaves. But it is a fact of history that Napoleon never intended that the French troops should have aided the Pope at this critical juncture. When Garibaldi's invasion was first heard of, the French emperor gave orders for the embarkation of an expeditionary corps, then revoked them, then renewed them; and the army corps commanded by General de Failly had embarked and was on its way before a fresh counter-order reached Marseilles (p. 234). Montalembert married a sister of Mgr. de Mérode, and the letters of the great orator and writer form one of the most interesting portions of the book. We must content ourselves with two extracts:

"I found, a day or two ago, in the prophet Isaiah a text which seems to me to sum up in an admirable manner the whole history of the two Napoleons—*Posuimus mendacium spem nostram et mendacium protecti sumus*. I hope that the person who is employed to open my letters will take a note of this text and communicate it to his superiors" (p. 190).

In the same letter the great champion of the Catholic cause thus refers to his own daughter and sister taking the veil:

"For to the blanks which death creates around us as we go on in life, it is sad to have to add the other blanks left by those young lives who are gone to bury themselves in the cloister. This sadness may be disputed on higher grounds; but it will not yield to the most conclusive arguments, and we may say in truth, 'The heart has its reasons which reason does not recognise.'"

The energy of Mgr. de Mérode was by no means

confined to the Papal army. In every department of the public service he was the minister of reform and progress. Roads, streets, aqueducts, railroads, telegraphs, prisons, schools, convents, agricultural establishments, hospitals of every kind—all were transformed, created, or renewed by the unflagging zeal of this Belgian priest, who combined the enthusiasm of a modern philanthropist with that of a knight of old. "Those who see danger to the Church from the better instruction of the people are blind!" he would exclaim. His biographer justly says that Mgr. de Mérode did more in twenty years to overcome the priestly prejudice in Rome against education than had been done in the previous century. Numerous as were his services to the cause of education, his services in the cause of prison reform were even greater. We can only refer here to the wonderful improvements he effected in the prisons at St. Balbina and the Termini (pp. 94-104). Another biographer of Mgr. de Mérode has said that "the Piedmontese, who have so ruthlessly destroyed so many things, have not dared to change the prison system which he introduced." When Mgr. de Mérode was at Bologna with the pope in 1858, he asked to see the prisons. Fearful of inspection, the authorities replied that the keys could not be found. Instantly he sent for two masons, made a breach in the walls, and marched into the prison through the hole. We have quoted enough to show that this is an interesting book. We should have to quote much more were we to attempt to do justice to Mgr. de Mérode's varied and extraordinary gifts. Whatever may be thought of the object to which he devoted his life—the integrity of the Papal States—there can be but one opinion of Mgr. de Mérode's character. He was, in the best sense of the word, a prince of the church. The translation before us is creditable; but the book would have gained much in value had it contained a historical map and an index.

W. Lindsay Alexander, DD., LL.D.: his Life and Work, with Illustrations of his Teaching. (Nisbet.) This biography gives a careful and minute account of the work of the leader of Congregationalism in Scotland during the last fifty years. Mr. Ross does not, perhaps, pay quite sufficient attention to Dr. Alexander's influence on his party, but this may be because the man is himself more interesting and important than the body he belonged to. Dr. Alexander was for more than forty years pastor of what became St. Augustine's Church in Edinburgh, and for more than twenty years Professor of Systematic Theology in the Theological Hall of the Congregational Churches; but his power as a preacher and his genial character gave him more than a local or sectarian reputation. His extensive attainments made all his work thorough. Besides a wide and scholarly knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, he was well acquainted with German, French, and Italian; and his culture found full expression in his sermons. He disliked the modern custom of preaching only on isolated texts or subjects, and insisted that a minister should systematically and regularly instruct his congregation in the meaning and scope of the books rather than the texts of their Bible. His sermons consequently demanded attention and even study; but those who sat under him were apt to find other preachers shallow and careless. Of his literary work the most arduous and valuable was the editing of the third edition of Dr. Kitto's *Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature*, of which the most important articles were by himself; but his pen was rarely idle. Principal Donaldson contributes to Mr. Ross's biography a sketch of Dr. Alexander as a scholar, which is only too short. Few men have worked harder, or done so much work so well.

THE literature of the Wesleys increases apace. A memoir of the founder of Methodism is followed by a biography of the mother whose energy inspired him with zeal, and that in turn is succeeded by Mr. Telford's *Life of the Rev. Charles Wesley* (Religious Tract Society). As the sweet singer of Methodism, the latter name is honoured in every Christian community; and in the religious body which he laboured so actively to promote the memory of his hymns has all but banished the recollection of his other labours. Among the itinerant preachers who scattered themselves all over England sowing the seeds of Methodism, none laboured with more thoroughness than Charles Wesley, and Mr. Telford's volume will rescue this fact from the neglect which it has hitherto suffered. We notice in the pages which describe the journeys of Charles Wesley through the West of England a few inaccuracies of names which are probably borrowed from the manuscripts of the original journals; but these are of slight moment and do not materially detract from the excellence of Mr. Telford's labours. A more important difference of opinion confronts us in the opening chapter, describing the early years of the sweet singer's life. Hitherto his biographers have been almost unanimous in asserting that their hero was born in December 1708; but Mr. Telford, on the ground that, if such were the case, Charles Wesley could not have been fourteen months old, as is invariably stated, when the rectory house of Epworth was burnt down in February 1709, has altered the birthday to December 1707. In making this apparent correction of a seeming error he has overlooked, we cannot but think, the circumstance that at this period of our history the year terminated in March. Certainly, if all the dates are taken, as would naturally be done, in the old style, a child born in December 1707 would be precisely fourteen months old in February 1709. A glance at the parish registers of Epworth would probably settle the fact; and before Mr. Telford's life of Charles Wesley is again set up in type the question should be authoritatively answered. This memoir of the hymn-writer of Methodism is written with judgment and good taste.

Life of the Rev. William Morgan, Professor of Theology at the Presbyterian College, Carmarthen. By his son, John Lloyd Morgan. (Elliot Stock.) Those who are interested in the history of Nonconformity in Wales will find this sketch of a leading Independent minister clear and useful. Mr. Morgan was for thirty-seven years pastor of the Independent Chapel in Union Street in Carmarthen, and for twenty-one years Professor of Theology at the Presbyterian College in the same town; but his life is chiefly remarkable for the vigour with which he fought the battles of dissenters on the questions of Church rates and education. In a controversy with Bishop Thirlwall he more than held his own, and won from his opponent a frank acknowledgment of his courteousness. The style of the biography is terse, but a little dry. Six sermons on various subjects are added at the end of the volume.

Only a Curate; or, Experiences and Reminiscences of Clerical Life. By E. G. Egomet. (Fisher Unwin.) If the author of this book intended it to be a record of his own experiences, he made a great mistake in not saying so. "The value of a story is its truthfulness," said Dr. Johnson; and Egomet would have added ten inches to his intellectual stature, had he stuck to facts, and dropped his *nom de guerre*. He is unquestionably an able man, but he cannot be described as an agreeable one. "I have always chosen an independent part," replied Egomet. "Truth and justice, honour and honesty, humility and piety, have been my guides as to what part and

path I should take in life." "Otherwise you might possibly have been a bishop," was the reply, with a smile. "Perhaps so; but I am satisfied with my present lot, having learned, like the apostle, 'in whatever station of life I am, therewith to be content.'" (p. 78). It is not customary for a gentleman, when asked whether he speaks French, to break forth into that language, yet such is the habit of this missionary from the backwoods (p. 235). Disrespect for colonial orders is possibly very improper; but it hardly seems an offence of sufficient magnitude, or sufficiently frequent, to justify the stress laid on it by Egomet. The "country parochial clergy" are, doubtless, very unapostolic in their lives; but is it fair to state of them, as the author does (p. 231), that he found "none like St. Paul, content with his lot"? We must also protest against the author's "regret that the temple of God [St. Paul's Cathedral] should be desecrated by"—a musical rehearsal (p. 53). This narrowness ill accords with the liberalism professed by the author in his interview with the Bishop of New York (p. 36). But consistency is not the author's strong point. He frequently contrasts the Church most disadvantageously with Dissent, and yet he dismisses disestablishment and disendowment as "a great misfortune and a great fraud" (p. 292). Like many another reformer, he regards the whole Church system as "corrupt, rotten and bad" (p. 98), but he thinks he can cleanse the State Church by abolishing all patronage. This is his panacea for all the ills that the establishment is heir to:

"Vest all patronage in the diocese, by which I mean the bishop and his council, or cathedral chapter, in connexion with the parishioners of each church. Then let the bishop nominate, giving the people power to refuse, and so on, till both bishop and people agree. This will secure the minister most likely to promote peace in the parish, give satisfaction to the parishioners—and crowded churches will be the result where there are now so many empty pews" (p. 138).

Beecher Memorial: Contemporaneous Tributes to the Memory of Henry Ward Beecher. Compiled and edited by Edward W. Bok. (James Clarke.) This handsome volume consists of a series of letters, &c., written by divers persons—in America, England, and the continent of Europe—when the news of Beecher's death was yet fresh. While they afford much material for comment, we must content ourselves with pointing out one general moral—the very different position occupied by a popular preacher in the United States and in this country. Here the clergy, of whatever denomination, form a profession apart. None can combine successfully the influence of the platform with that of the pulpit; none can hope to gain the position of Beecher as the acknowledged spokesman of the nation. For this is the lesson taught by the book before us—that Beecher, by his faults and his weaknesses scarcely less than by his virtues and his strength, stands forth as the representative of the New England of to-day, recognised as such alike by theologians, politicians, men of letters, and journalists. It remains to add that the volume has been beautifully printed at the De Vinne press in New York, and that it is issued only in a limited edition.

Bekenntnisse, Was sollen wir denn thun? Von Graf Leo Tolstoi. Aus dem russischen Manuscript übersetzt von H. von Samson-Himmelstjerna. (Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot.) Count Tolstoi's confessions show us "a walk through the valley of the shadow of death." A youth, belonging to the aristocracy, of gifts and of great sensibility, abandons the faith and the church in which he has been nurtured. He rushes into the excess of dissipation, but there is that within him which makes for righteousness. He throws himself into the study of

science and philosophy. He returns again to the church which he had deserted. This subject is not quite new, and it is treated in a manner which betrays the imitation of French and German models; but it has besides something of a peculiarly Russian flavour. It shows *finesse* of analysis; and the manner in which the successive mental states of our hero are made to pass by like the slides of a magic lantern is decidedly clever. The pictures bear the likeness of truth, except, perhaps, the one given on p. 10. The catalogue of offences which he professes to have committed would have brought a nobleman even in feudal Russia into the prison of SS. Peter and Paul, if not to Siberia.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Lotus and Jewel is the title under which Mr. Edwin Arnold's new volume of poems will shortly appear. The name chosen bears allusion to the two principal pieces in the work—"In an Indian Temple" and "A Casket of Gems." The former of these two discourses upon the mysterious philosophy enshrined in the sacred Hindu word OM. The latter brings together, under a fanciful heading of eighteen letters, and in lyrical form, much recondite lore and many legends connected with precious stones. The volume also contains several minor poems, with translations from the Sanskrit of Kālidāsa and of the Mahābhārata. Messrs. Trübner & Co. will also publish at about the same time a reprint, with supplementary comments, of Mr. Edwin Arnold's "Death—and Afterwards," a paper contributed to the *Fortnightly Review* in August, 1885.

THE Rev. W. W. Tulloch has completed a popular biography of the Prince Consort, which will form a companion volume to his story of the Life of the Queen, recently published. We understand that the Queen has allowed Mr. Tulloch to submit his work to Her Majesty before publication. The volume will be published by Messrs. Nisbet & Co.

THE same publishers also announce for publication in October the Autobiography and Other Memorials of Miss Maria V. G. Havergal, the sister and biographer of Frances Ridley Havergal.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR, in addition to his little volume on *Everyday Christian Life*, is engaged on a larger work in Church history, and will contribute an instalment of it to an early number of the *Contemporary Review* under the title, "Was there a real St. Anthony?"

MR. B. L. FARJEON'S Christmas Story will this year appear as the special extra number of *Good Words*, with illustrations by Gordon Browne. Its title is "While Golden Sleep doth Reign," and its scene is laid partly in London, and partly in Paris under the Commune.

MR. J. W. ARROWSMITH, of Bristol, will issue in the middle of October a translation of Max O'Rell's last book, *L'Ami MacDonald*. The translation is by the author's wife. Nine editions of the French original were exhausted within one week of its publication in Paris.

MR. REDWAY announces *The Dance of Death*, a small volume containing a series of curious woodcuts discovered some time ago in a northern printing office. The letterpress is by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge.

The Amenities of Social Life is the title of a new volume of essays, by Mr. Edward Bennett, announced in Mr. Elliot Stock's "Olive Series."

A NEW volume of ballads and stories in verse by the Rev. Frederick Langbridge, entitled *Poor Folk's Lives*, will be published immediately by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

THE sixth annual report of the American Dante Society (of which Mr. Lowell is president) contains a Dante bibliography for the year 1886, compiled by Mr. W. C. Lane. It also announces the completion of the Concordance to the *Divina Commedia*, upon which Prof. Fay, of Washington, has been engaged for several years. The text followed in the Concordance is that of Witte (Berlin, 1862), with the addition of such words in the edition of Niccolini, Capponi, Borghi, and Becchi (Florence, 1837) as differ from Witte's. The context and references are given for all the words of the *Divina Commedia* except the shorter and commoner pronouns, prepositions, adverbs, and conjunctions, and the more frequently recurring forms of the verbs "avere" and "essere." All these words and forms, however, are inserted in their proper place in the alphabetical index, so that the work, in addition to the usual features of a concordance, will present a complete list of the words and word-forms in the *Divina Commedia*. Words or forms more or less unusual used by Dante only in the verse-ending are marked with an asterisk; and words used only by Dante are marked with an obelisk. The work will form a volume of between 800 and 900 pages large octavo, and will be issued at the price of ten dollars (£2). Subscriptions in Europe will be received by Messrs. Trübner.

MESSRS. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN & Co. announce a new series of cheap novels, to be called the "Unicorn" series. The series will commence with Mr. Edward Jenkins's *Jobson's Enemies*; the young Dutch novelist, Miss Wallis's *In Troubled Times*; Miss C. C. Fraser-Tytler's *Jonathan*; and *The Basilisk*, a joint production of Messrs. H. Pottinger Stephens and Warham St. Leger.

THE National Society announces the following story-books: *Under the Storm*, by Miss Charlotte Yonge; *Prentice Hugh*, by Miss Peard; *A Little Step-Daughter*, by the author of "The Atelier du Lys"; *A Promise Kept*, by Miss Palgrave; *Uncle Ivan*, by Miss Bramston; and *For Half-a-Crown*, by Esmé Stuart.

THE National Society also announce, as an addition to their Series of Scripture Prints, *The Entry into Jerusalem*, adapted from Gaudenzio Ferrari by J. E. Goodall.

MESSRS. MACNIVEN & WALLACE, Edinburgh, announce for publication: *The People of the Pilgrimage*; an Expository Study of "The Pilgrim's Progress" as a Book of Character, by the Rev. J. Aken Bain; *Lectures on Missions*, by the late Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson; *Personal and Biographical Sketches*, by the late James Dodds, of Dunbar, with a brief Memoir by his wife.

MR. CHARLES WORTHY will shortly publish with Mr. George Redway, *How to trace a Pedigree*; the Science of Heraldry explained.

A POPULAR work, entitled *All about our Railways*, will be issued by Messrs. Carr & Co. next week.

THE forthcoming issue of the *Agnostic Annual*, which will be published next week, will contain a paper by Mr. Samuel Laing, entitled "Agnosticism and Christianity." Among the other contributors are Prof. Leon Delbos, Gerald Massey, John Wilson, and Dr. R. Bithell.

THE English Dialect Society has just sent out to its members the belated 1885 publication, *Four Dialect Words: Clem, Lake, Nesh, and Oss*, by Mr. Thomas Hallam; and one work for each of the years 1886 and 1887, namely, *A Glossary of Words in use in the Wapentake of Graffoe, South-west Lincolnshire*, by the Rev. R. E. Cole; and a *Second Report on Dialectal Work, from May 1866 to May 1887*, by Mr. A. J. Ellis.

The remaining publications for 1886 and 1887 are all in the printer's hands; and they will be issued, it is expected, before the end of the year, thus once more bringing the society's work abreast of the subscriptions.

MISS CROMMELIN's popular story, *Brown Eyes*, has been translated into German by Baroness Stockmer, and is appearing in the *Alte und Neue Welt* magazine, with excellent illustrations of Dutch costumes and scenery.

THE only English journal published in Austria—the *Vienna Weekly News*—has just celebrated the first anniversary of its birth.

THE *Schiller-Stiftung* received last year, from a private gentleman named Goldberk, a bequest in the shape of landed property. This has recently been sold, and, after deducting all the incidental expenses, there remains a balance of 90,000 marks (£4,500).

THE FORTHCOMING MAGAZINES.

PROF. JAMES DARMESTETER has written for the forthcoming number of the *Contemporary* an article on "Afghan Life in Afghan Songs," which embodies some of the results of his visit to the North-west frontier of India. The same number will also contain a reply by Prof. Robertson Smith to Mr. R. S. Poole's recent article on "The Date of the Pentateuch."

MR. GLADSTONE has written expressly for the *Youth's Companion* a paper on "The Future of the English-Speaking Races." This will appear in the next volume, which will also contain an article by Lord Wolseley on "Young Men in Battle"; an article by Archdeacon Farrar on "The Education of a Roman Boy"; and several papers by Justin McCarthy on "Life in the House of Commons."

AN important article dealing generally with Mr. Hall Caine's novels will appear in the *Westminster Review* for October. We hear that it is by a writer whose name is not unfamiliar in the scholastic world.

THE principal contents of the *Century* for October will be "Ely Cathedral," illustrated, by Joseph Pennell; "Twelve Years of British Song," by E. C. Stedman; "Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom at Home in Kentucky," by J. L. Allen; "Interpretation," by Richard E. Burton; "The American Game of Football," by Alexander Johnston; and a portrait of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

WITH the November number, which begins its second volume, the *Lady's World* will be much enlarged and improved; and at the same time its name will be changed to the *Woman's World*. While attention will continue to be paid to dress and fashion, the more elevated regions of woman's work and thought will now have special space devoted to them. Another new feature will be serial stories, of which the first is "The Truth about Clement Ker," by George Fleming (Miss Constance Fletcher). The editor is Mr. Oscar Wilde.

A PAPER on the curious extemporary drama of the Italians, called the "Commedia dell'Arte," will appear in the October issue of *Walford's Antiquarian*, to which Mr. A. E. Waite, author of "The Real History of the Rosicrucians," also contributes an article on "The Tarot: an Antique Method of Divination."

UNDER the title of "A Diplomatic Penjdeh," Mr. Charles Marvin will contribute an article to the October number of the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, denouncing the recent cession of the Kushk Valley to Russia, on the grounds that the country is fertile instead of desert, as alleged by Sir West Ridgeway, and that, contrary to the view of the Prime

Minister, it is of the highest strategical importance.

MR. G. MANVILLE FENN has been engaged in writing a new serial story for Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, which will be commenced in the first number of the enlarged and illustrated series to be published next Wednesday.

Illustrations, Mr. F. G. Heath's pictorial magazine, in commencing its third volume in October with a specially designed cover and pictorial section headings, will begin a series of illustrated articles on "Pretty Places," mostly by the editor; "The English Church and its Buildings," by the Rev. D. J. Mackey, Perth; "Musical Notes and Musings," by Mr. F. J. Crowest; "Garden, Field and Farm," by Mr. William Earley; "Fern Gossip," by the editor; and "Short Stories" and sketches, one of which will be "Our Neighbourhood," by Mrs. Pender Cudlip ("Annie Thomas"). Messrs. W. Kent & Co. are the publishers.

St. Nicholas for October will contain "An Ivy Spray," by Louisa M. Alcott; "The Low Countries and the Rhine," by Frank R. Stockton, illustrated; "The Boyhood of Whittier," by W. H. Rideing, illustrated; and "Cupid and the Mutineers," by Mary T. Safford.

FROM henceforth the *Journal of the Bacon Society* will be published by Mr. Redway. The society thinks the author of the *Novum Organum* was also the creator of Hamlet, and is determined to make its opinion general.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO.'s first list of announcements includes "Authentic Biography of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher," largely autobiographic, by his son, William C. Beecher, and his son-in-law, the Rev. Samuel Scoville, assisted by Mrs. Beecher; "A Story of the Golden Age," by James Baldwin, illustrated by Howard Pyle; "The Pioneers of the Alps," a collection of portraits of some of the leading guides, by Capt. Abney and C. D. Cunningham; "Waste-Land Wanderings," by Dr. Charles C. Abbott; "Handbook of the Organ," by G. A. Audsley, a comprehensive and practical treatise on the appointment and construction of church, concert-room, and chamber organs; "The History of Wool and Wool-combing," by James Burnley; "Sir Richard F. Burton, K.C.M.G.: his Early, Private, and Public Life," also an abridgment of his travels and explorations, edited by Francis Hitchman, in 2 vols.; "New Games of Patience," by Lady Adelaide Cadogan; "Wanderings on Wheel and on Foot through Europe," by Hugh Callan; "Three Principles of Book-keeping," by J. J. Chaplin; "Concordance to the Poetical Works of Cowper," compiled by John Neve; "On a Surf-bound Coast; or, Cable-laying in the African Tropics," by A. P. Crouch; "Digging, Squatting, and Pioneering Life in the Northern Territory of South Australia," by Mrs. Dominic Daly; "Outlines of International Law," by George B. Davis, Assistant Professor of Law at the U.S. Military Academy; "Pictures of East Anglian Life," by Dr. Emerson; a new edition of Dr. F. Esmarch's "Handbook of Surgery"; a new edition of Evelyn's "Life of Mrs. Godolphin," edited by William Harcourt, of Nuneham; "Home Fairies and Heart Flowers," twenty studies of children's heads, by Frank French, with poems by Margaret E. Sangster; "Fresh Woods and Pastures New," by the author of "An Amateur Angler's Days in Dove Dale"; "Happy Hunting-Grounds," by W. Hamilton Gibson; "Birds in Nature," text by J. E. Harting, with forty coloured plates of birds as seen wild in nature; "The Native

Flowers of New Zealand," illustrated in colours, by Mrs. Charles Hetley; "Living Lights: a Popular Account of Phosphorescent Animals and Vegetables," by Charles Frederick Holder; "Our Hundred Days in Europe," by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes; "Our New Zealand Cousins," by the Hon. James Inglis; "Through Central Asia: with an Appendix on the Diplomacy and Delimitation of the Russo-Afghan Frontier," by Dr. Henry Lansdell; "Through the Yangtse Gorges; or, Trade and Travel in Western China," by Archibald J. Little, of Ichang; "The Vision of Sir Launfal," by James Russell Lowell, with illustrations by J. W. Alexander, Bruce Crane, F. W. Freer, R. S. Giffard, A. Kapper, H. S. Mowbray, Walter Sherlaw, and F. Hopkinson Smith; "The Boy Travellers on the Congo," adventures of two youths in a journey with H. M. Stanley "through the Dark Continent," by Col. T. W. Knox; "Life of Nathaniel Hawthorne," by J. R. Lowell; "Austral Africa: Losing It or Ruling It?" by John Mackenzie, in 2 vols.; "Maidenhood: a Poem," by H. W. Longfellow, illustrated by J. Stanley; "Life of Commander M. F. Maury," by his daughter, edited by Clements Markham; "The Pytheley Hunt, Past and Present: its History from its Foundation to the Present Day," by H. O. Nethercote; "The Corsairs of France," by C. B. Norman; "Ran Away from the Dutch; or, Borneo from South to North," by M. T. H. Perelae; "Pepper and Salt; or, Seasoning for Young Folk," prepared by Howard Pyle, and illustrated by the author; "Portraits of Celebrated Racehorses of the Past and Present Centuries," vols. i. and ii.; a new edition, in 3 vols., of Rambaud's "History of Russia"; "The Frozen Pirate," in 2 vols., by W. Clark Russell; "China: its Social Life," by M. Simon; "Skinner's Pocket Encyclopaedia"; "The Educational List and Directory of the United Kingdom, 1887-88," edited by William Stephen; "The Dusanter," sequel to "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine," and "The Hundredth Man," by F. R. Stockton; "A Manual of Practical Dairy Farming," by H. Upton; "Nicholas Godfried van Kampen: Historian and Man of Letters," with extracts from his writings, in 2 vols., by S. R. van Campen; "North against South," by Jules Verne; "The Fighting Veres: an Historical Biography of Sir Francis Vere and Lord Vere, his Brother"; the hundredth edition of Walton and Cotton's "Compleat Angler"; "Their Pilgrimage," by Charles Dudley Warner, illustrated by Charles S. Reinhart; a new volume of the "Narrative and Critical History of America," edited by Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University; "Steam Yachts and Launches," by C. B. Kunhardt.

Novels.—"In the Web of Destiny," by A. L. Knight; "Yarmouth Coast," by Charles Gibbon; "The Maid and the Monk," by W. Stanhope, in 3 vols.; "Under the Stars and Under the Crescent," in 2 vols., by Edwin de Leon; "His Sisters," in 2 vols., by Herbert P. Earl; "Mohammed Benani: a Story of To-day"; "Hermosa; or, in the Valleys of the Andes," by Mrs. J. E. Martin, in 2 vols.; and "Raphael ben Isaac," by John Bradshaw, in 2 vols.

Art.—"The Art Carvings of Japan, Ivory and Wood," by G. A. Audsley and Michael Tomkinson, illustrated with fifty plates in heliogravure; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," with drawings by Edwin A. Abbey, decorations by Alfred Parsons, and introduction by Austin Dobson; "The Italian Masters," by Prof. Attwell; Mr. Blackmore's "Springhaven," with illustrations by Alfred Parsons and F. Barnard; "Pen and Pencil in Asia Minor; or, Notes from the Levant," by William Cochran; Andersen's "Fairy Tales and Stories," a new translation by Carl Siewers; "Foreign Etchings," by celebrated artists of France, Germany, &c., from paintings by Rembrandt,

Titian, Palma Vecchio, Munkacsy, and others; and Dr. Franz von Reber's "History of Mediaeval Art," translated and augmented by J. T. Clarke.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Theological.—"The Psalms, Translated with Introductions and Notes," by Prof. Cheyne; "The World to Come: a Research as to Future Life," by the Rev. Joseph William Reynolds; "Thomas à Kempis: Notes of a Visit to the Scenes in which his Life was spent, with some Account of the Examination of his Relics," by Dr. Francis Richard Cruise, with portraits and illustrations; the "Life of Archbishop Laud," by Arthur W. Benson, with a portrait of the Archbishop after the painting by Vandyck in Lambeth Palace; "Aristotle and the Christian Church," an essay by Brother Azarias; "Dives and Pauper, and other Sermons," by the Rev. Arthur Compton Auchmuty; and three new volumes in the "Pulpit Commentary," viz., "Hosea and Joel," with exposition by Prof. Given, and homilies by Prof. Thomson, Rev. A. Rowland, and Rev. Dr. Thomas; "I. and II. Thessalonians, I. and II. Timothy and Titus, and Philemon," with expositions by the Rev. Dr. Gloag, the Bishop of Wells, and Rev. Dr. Eales, homilies by Rev. B. C. Caffin, the Rev. R. Finlayson, Prof. Croskerry, the Rev. W. F. Adeney, the Rev. W. M. Statham, and Rev. Dr. Thomas; and "St. John," with exposition by Prof. Reynolds, with homilies by Prof. Croskerry, Prof. Thomson, the Rev. D. Young, Rev. B. Thomas, and the Rev. G. Brown.

General Literature.—"Bric-à-Brac," being some woodbury-type plates done at Gower Lodge, Windsor; a second series of "Chaucer's Canterbury Tales," edited by Alfred W. Pollard for the Parchment Library; "Aucassin and Nicolette: a Love Story," edited in Old French and rendered in modern English, with introduction, glossary, &c., by F. W. Bourdillon; "An Analytical Index to the Works of Shakespeare," giving reference, by topics, to notable passages and significant expressions, brief histories of the plays, explanations of allusions and phrases, &c., by Evangeline M. O'Connor; vols. iii. and iv., completing the work of "An Old Shropshire Oak," by the late John Wood Warter, edited by Richard Garnett; "Victorian Literature and other Studies," by Prof. Dowden; "Tertium Quid: collected Essays on various disputed questions," by Edmund Gurney, in 2 vols.; "Venetian Studies," by H. F. Brown; "Shakespeare, and other Lectures," by the late George Dawson, edited by George St. Clair; "Studies in the Poetry of Robert Browning," by James Fotheringham; "Ethical Forecasts: being Essays on Religious Evolution and Morality," by William F. Revell; "The Axial Polarity of Man's Word-embodied Ideas and its Teaching," by Arthur Young; "The South Isles of Aran (County Galway)," by Oliver J. Burke; "A Handbook of Home Rule," by various writers; "Home Again," a novel, by George Macdonald; "Little Peter: a Christmas Morality for Children of any Age," by Lucas Malet, with numerous illustrations by Philip Hardy; "Practical Hints on Shooting: being a Treatise on the Shot-gun and its Management, Game, Wildfowl, and Trap-Shooting, together with notes on Sporting Dogs and Ferrets, and other Information relative to Shooting," by 20-Bore; "Historical Record of the Third and Fourth Battalions of the Worcestershire Militia," by Capt. Robert Holden, with portraits; "History of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry," by Col. F. Lance, with numerous portraits; a new volume in the "Military Handbook" series, entitled "Field Works: their Technical Construction and Tactical Application," by Col. C. B. Brackenbury;

"Infant Health: Chapters on the Physiology and Hygiene of Early Life," by H. Percy Dunn.

Poetry.—"Somnia Medici," third series, by John A. Goodchild; "Salome," by J. C. Heywood; "Fires of Greenwood," by Francis Prevost; "Sister Lucetta, and other Poems," by Zitella E. Tomkins; and "On Sea and Shore," by J. A. Langford.

Science.—In the "International Scientific Series": "Weather: a Popular Exposition of the Nature of Weather Changes from Day to Day," by the Hon. Ralph Abercromby; "Animal Magnetism," by Alfred Binet and Charles Féré; "International Law, with Materials for a Code of International Law," by Prof. Leone Levi, dedicated to the Queen; "The Origin of Floral Structures through Insect Agency," by George Henslow; and "A Manual of the British Discomycetes," with descriptions of all the species of fungi hitherto found in Britain included in the family, and illustrations of the genera in twelve plates, by William Phillips.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"NAPOLEON AND HIS DETRACTORS," by Prince Jerome Napoléon, translated by Raphael L. de Beaufort, with portrait; "Como and Italian Lake Land," by the Rev. T. W. M. Lund, with three maps and eleven illustrations, by Miss Jessie Macgregor; "The Orders of Chivalry, English and Foreign, Existing and Extinct, brought down to the Present Time," compiled from original authorities by Major J. H. Lawrence-Archer, with sixty-four plates; "Modern Tactics," by Capt. H. R. Gall, with illustrations; "Haydn's Book of Dignities," revised and enlarged, by Horace Ockerby; "Other Suns than Ours: a Series of Essays on Suns, Old, Young, and Dead," with other science gleanings, and correspondence with Sir John Herschel, by Richard A. Proctor; "Adelaide Ristori: an Autobiography"; "Service Afloat; or, the Naval Career of Sir William Hoste"; "Some Hobby Horses, and how to Ride Them," by C. A. Montresor, with numerous illustrations; "The Lesters," by F. M. F. Skene, in 2 vols.; "James' Naval History," epitomised in one volume, by Robert O'Byrne; "The Romance of Life Preservation," by James Burnley; "Neo-Hellenic Manual," by Dr. Anton Tien; "Andamanese Manual: an Introduction to the Grammar of the Andamanese Language," by M. V. Portman; "Russian Reading Book," by J. Nestor Schnurmman; "Plane Trigonometry," by Thomas Roney. In "The Statesmen's Series": "Lord Beaconsfield," by T. E. Kebbel; "The Prince Consort," by Miss Charlotte Yonge; "Prince Gortschakoff," by Charles Marvin. In the "Eminent Women Series": "Mme. de Staël," by Bella Duffy; "Hannah More," by Charlotte M. Yonge. In "Biographies of Great Composers," "Handel," by J. Cuthbert Hadden. "Military Mosaics," by J. A. O'Shea; "French Self Tests," by J. Barrington, being the first of a series, German and Latin to follow shortly; "Watched by the Dead," Dickens's master-plot, analysed by Richard A. Proctor; "The Silver Trout," by Sir Randal H. Roberts; "My Life and Balloon Experiences," by Henry Coxwell, with portrait; "The New Paris Sketch-Book," by J. Alger; "Gabrielle; or, Worth the Winning," by Mrs. J. Bradshaw; "Puffs from the Engine of War," by an Officer of the Line; "Every Inch a Soldier," by M. J. Colquhoun; "A Lady's Life in Montana"; "The Miss Crusoes," by Col. Colomb, with numerous illustrations; "Westminster, Past and Present," by J. Cave Winscombe; "Taken In," being a Sketch of New Zealand life as seen by "Hopeful"; "Una's Revenge," by Melville Gray; "Sheyk

Hassan the Spiritualist," by S. Bergheim; "Rupee and Sterling Exchange Tables," by gradations of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a penny, from 1s. to 2s., rupees into sterling—from 4 pice to 500,000 rupees, sterling into rupees—from 1 penny to £50,000, by C. E. Johnston.

MR. T. FISHER UNWIN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"GUATEMALA: the Land of the Quetzal," by W. T. Brigham, with 105 illustrations and five maps; "A Summer's Cruise in the Waters of Greece, Turkey, and Russia," by the Rev. Alfred Colbeck; "Daily Life in India," by the Rev. W. J. Wilkins; "Tuscan Studies and Sketches," by Leader Scott, with many illustrations; "The Fleet: its River, Prison and Marriages," by John Ashton, with seventy drawings by the author from original pictures; "The Theory of Law and Civil Society," by Prof. Augustus Pulaszky, of Budapest; "The Ethic of Free Thought: a Selection of Essays and Lectures," by Prof. Karl Pearson; "The Sentence: a Drama," by Augusta Webster; "The New Purgatory, and other Poems," by Elizabeth Rachael Chapman; "Disillusion and other Poems," by Ethel E. de Fonblanque; "The Brownies: their Book," with the pictures and poems by Palmer-Cox as published in *St. Nicholas*; "New Fairy Tales from Brentano," told in English by K. Freiligrath Krolker and pictured in colours by F. Carruthers Gould; "Tom's Adventures in Search of Shadowland: a Fairy Tale," by H. Sweetland, with thirteen illustrations; "Master Minds in Art," by William Tirebuok, with portrait and frontispiece; "One That Wins: the Story of a Holiday in Italy," in 2 vols.; "More than he bargained for," an Anglo-Indian novel, by T. R. Hutchinson; "Birthrights," a novel, by Edgar Ray; "Christian Facts and Forces," by the Rev. Newman Smyth; "Faint yet Pursuing," by the Rev. E. J. Hardy; "The Decline of British Prestige in the East," by Selim Faris, editor of the late *El-Tuwaih* of Constantinople; "Johannes Brahms," by Dr. Hermann-Deiters, translated by Rosa Newmarch, edited by J. A. Fuller-Maitland.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH, FARRAN & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Illustrated Gift-Books.—"Queen of the Meadow," by Harriett M. Bennett, with original verses by R. E. Mack; "Daisy Days: Pictures of Country Life," by Mrs. A. M. Clausen; "A Christmas-Tree Fairy," by Mrs. Lizzie Mack and Robert Ellice Mack, with illustrations in colour and vignettes in monotyp; "The Children's Gallery," a collection of pictures illustrating child-life from babyhood to youth in four series, with designs by an American artist, printed in thirteen colours; "Songs of the Day," a series of new monotyp books, in 4 vols., with an appropriate selection of verses, selected and arranged by E. Nesbit and R. E. Mack; "Holly Leaves," Christmas carols and Scripture greetings; "The Star of Bethlehem," a story in verse by E. Nesbit, illustrated in monotyp; "Little Town of Bethlehem!" a Christmas memorial poem by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, illustrated by A. Wilde Parsons and Lizzie Mack; "Through the Year, Seasons' Songs and Sketches," compiled by E. Nesbit and R. E. Mack; "Treasures of Art and Song," arranged by R. E. Mack, containing original poems by Graham R. Tomson, Fred E. Weatherly, Theo. Gift, E. Nesbit, George Clausen, Miss May Kendal, and Austin Dobson, with illustrations by Mary L. Gow, Fred Hines, Julius Luz, Percy Tarrant, A. Wilde Parsons, Margaret Dicksee, Robert Ellice Mack, George Clausen, W. G. Addison, and Lizzie Mack;

the "Blue Bell" series, in 6 vols., with coloured frontispiece, and cover printed in colours; the "Christmas Stocking" series, in 6 vols., with coloured frontispiece and lithographed cover; "The Christmas Box," an illustrated book for the young, full of pictures and stories; "His Little Royal Highness," a story for children, by Ruth Ogden, illustrated by W. Rainey; "Pictures and Song for Little Children," with pictures on every page; "The Old Corner Annual," a volume of stories in prose and verse, with six full-page coloured illustrations.

Boys' Books.—"Perils in the Transvaal and Zululand," by the Rev. H. C. Adams, illustrated by A. W. Cooper; "The Duke's Own," by Percy Groves, with twelve illustrations by Lieut.-Col. Marshman; "My Friend and my Enemy," by Paul Blake; and "Jack's Yarn; or, Perils of the Pacific: a Tale of the Sea," by Robert Brown, illustrated by R. T. Pritchett.

Girls' Books.—"A Country Mouse," by Mrs. Herbert Martin, illustrated by Caroline Paterson; "Restful Work for Youthful Hands," by S. F. A. Caulfield; "Mademoiselle's Story," by Mdme. Ryffel; "A Far Away Cousin," by Katherine D. Cornish, illustrated by Miss Stoddart; "Two and Two; or, French and English," by Mrs. Seymour, illustrated by Miss E. Rope; and "Captain Fortescue's Handful," by C. Marryat Norris, illustrated by Miss Scannell.

Babies' Books and Fancy Stories.—"Child Elves: a Fairy Tale, founded on Fact," by M. Le Pont, illustrated by Miss Laura Troubridge; "Little Margit," by M. A. Hoyer, illustrated by Mrs. H. M. Paget; "In the Land of Nod: a Fancy Story," by Ada C. Marzath, illustrated by F. Carruthers Gould; "The Little Wonder Box," by Jean Ingelow, a series of six little volumes, daintily printed and quaintly bound; "Baby's First Book: Reading and Pictures for the very little Young," compiled by Uncle Charlie; and "The Prize Story-Book Series," six story-books for children of both sexes from five to seven years of age.

Educational.—"Standard Authors' Readers' Spelling Book," by G. H. Sergeant; "The Practical School Registers"; "Composition Exercises," No. 2, a Series of Exercises for Standard VI., and Key to Composition Tests, by T. Hudson; "Needlework," by M. Waite, Needlework Superintendent of Board Schools, Bradford; "Musical Drill," by Miss M. E. Hudson; and "Studies in Machine Design," a series of twelve cards, by C. F. Archer.

Miscellaneous.—"The Book of the Operas," a concise description of the plots and incidents of the principal operas, with biographical notices of famous singers; "A Manual for Confirmation Classes," by the Rev. W. Frankshaw; "New Canterbury Tales," by J. P. Emslie, illustrated by the author; "Daily Thoughts of Comfort for the Year," by Ellen Gubbins; "Sermons principally preached in Haileybury College Chapel," by the Rev. F. Butler; "The Ancient and Modern Library of Theological Literature" (new volumes)—"Baxter's Saints' Rest," vols. i. and ii.

MESSRS. NISBET & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Theological.—"St. Paul in Athens: the City and the Discourse," by Dr. Macduff, with illustrations; "Word Studies in the New Testament: the Synoptic Gospels, Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles of St. Peter, James, and Jude," by Dr. Marvin R. Vincent; "The Doctrine of the Lord's Supper: I. The Real Presence, II. The Eucharistic Sacrifice," by the Dean of Peterborough; "The Philosophy of the New Birth," by the Rev. J. E. Briggs; "Papers on Preaching," by Bishop Baldwin,

Principal Rainy, Rev. J. R. Vernon, and others; "Sermons preached in Worcester Cathedral," by Precentor Hall; "A Popular Commentary on St. Paul's Letter to Timothy," with a series of 40 sermonettes, by Alfred Rowland; "Honey from the Comb," by the Rev. Jackson Wray; "The Christian Fulfillments, and Uses of the Levitical Sin-offering," by the Rev. Henry Batchelor; "Christianity and Evolution; or, Modern Problems of the Faith," by various writers; "Non-Christian Religions," by various writers; "Lessons on—I. The Words of Our Lord, II. Claims of Our Lord," by Dr. Flavel Cook; "Building for God," by Mrs. A. Russell Simpson; "Wisdom's House and Her Seven Pillars," by Lady Beaujolois Dent; "Flash Lights; or, Short Sunday Readings for Children," by Edith E. Smyth; "Cripple Joseph: a Story of Grace," by Maria V. G. Havergal; "Short Prayers for Private Use: for every Morning and Evening of the Week, selected from Sources Old and New," by Dr. D. F. Sprigg; a new volume of verse by Miss F. R. Havergal, entitled "Streamlets of Song for the Young," collected by her sister, J. Miriam Crane; "God's Garden," a sacred poem, illustrating the Christian graces, by "Heartsease"; "Eminent Workers: some Distinguished Workers for Christ," by the Rev. A. W. Murray; and "Three Friends of God," by Frances Bevan.

For Young Readers.—"The Fugitives: or, the Tyrant Queen of Madagascar," by Mr. R. M. Ballantyne; "Daphne's Decision: or, Which shall it be?" "Mistress Matchett's Mistake: a very Old Story," "The Story of John Marbecke: a Windsor Organist of Three Hundred Years Ago"—his work and his reward, by Mrs. Emma Marshall; "Miss Con: or, All those Girls," by Miss Agnes Giberne; "Cross Corners," by Miss A. Warner; "Primrose Garth," and "Jack Horner the Second," by the Rev. Jackson Wray; "Nellie Graham: or, the Story of a Common-place Woman," by Ella Stone; "The Lads of Lunda," by Jessie M. E. Saxby; "The Old Violin: or, Charity Hope's Own Story," by Edith C. Kenyon; "Winning His Laurels: or, the Boys of St. Raglans," by F. M. Holmes; "A New Exodus: or, the Exiles of the Zillertal," a story of the Protestants of the Tyrol; "Lotta's Life Mistake," by Mrs. Evered Poole; and the following new volumes of their Juvenile Library—"Both Sides," by Jessie W. Smith; "Stephen Gilmore's Dream: or, Coals of Fire," by Jessie W. Smith; "Judith, the Stranger," by the Hon. Gertrude Boscawen.

THE S.P.C.K.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has in the press, and will shortly publish, the following: "Pictorial Geography of the British Isles," by Mary E. Palgrave; "Domesday Book," by Walter de Grey Birch. In the "People's Library": "Factors in Life," by Prof. Seeley, F.R.S.; "Martyrs and Saints of the First Twelve Centuries," by the author of "The Schönberg Cotta Family"; "God's Englishmen," edited by the Rev. C. W. Stubbs; and "The Continuity of Scripture," by the late Lord Hatherly.

Among the tales announced for early publication by the Society are: "Adam Gorlake's Will," by C. E. M.; "Promises and Vows," by Helen Shipton; "Kathleen," by C. Selby Lowndes; "Queer Chums," by C. H. Eden; "Ire, Pol, and Pen," by F. Frankfort Moore; "Bird Stories," by Harrison Weir; "Cecily's Birds," by the author of "Our Valley"; "Her Will and Her Way, and other Stories," by Mrs. Newman; "Mère Suzanne, and other Stories," by Katharine S. Macquoid; "A Steadfast Purpose," by Mrs. Isla Sitwell; "Foxholt and the Light that burned there," by the Rev. E. N.

Hoare; "Hawbrook Farm; or, Esther Gaunt's Wooing," by L. M. Lane; "Mrs. Barth's Girl," by F. C. F.; "Out in the Cold," by Annette Lyster; "The Christmas Present," by A. Eubule Evans; "True to Training," by F. E. Reade; "With Hooks of Steel," by Crona Temple; "A Tale of a Country Village," by Sibella E. Bryans; "A Treasure Lost," by C. E. Smith; "Minon; or, the Cat that the King looked at," by Phoebe Allen; "Nell's Bondage," by F. E. Reade; "Rex," by the author of "A Hero Poet"; "The Best Book," by the author of "Higher and Higher"; "The Goldmakers," by Esmé Stuart; "From the Bench to the Battle," by Lady Dunboyne; "Walter Morris," by F. E. Reade; "Was he a Fool?" by Julia Goddard; "A Minor Chord," by Niall Herne; and "Two of Them," by the author of "Mike and his Brother Ben."

The Society will also publish soon: "Great Truths and Holy Lives," by Elinor Lewis; "Dispensation of the Spirit," by the Rev. C. R. Ball; "An Office of Praise for the use of the Clergy," by the Rev. P. G. Medd; "Mind of Christ as exhibited in the XVIIth Chapter of St. John's Gospel," "Sermons for the People," vol. vii., and "The Church and her Ministry," by the Rev. E. H. Beale.

MR. WALTER SCOTT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Great Writers."—"Keats," by W. M. Rossetti; "Shelley," by W. Sharp; "Smollett," by David Hannay.

"The Canterbury Poets."—"Ballades and Rondeaux," selected from English and American writers by J. Gleeson White, contributions by Austin Dobson, E. Gosse, W. E. Henley, Andrew Lang, John Payne, A. C. Swinburne, &c.; "Irish Minstrelsy," edited, with notes and Introduction, by H. Halliday Sparling; "Milton's Paradise Lost," with Introduction by Dr. John Bradshaw.

The "Camelot Series."—"The Prose Writings of Heinrich Heine," with Introduction by Havelock Ellis; "Reynold's Discourses," edited by Helen Zimmern; "Essays by Steele and Addison," with Introduction by Walter Lewin.

"Our American Cousins," by W. E. Adams, cheap and revised edition; "The Turkish Bath: its History and Use," by Dr. F. C. Coley; New edition of "The World of Cant"; "Nine Months on the Nile," by the Rev. Hampson S. Eekersley; "Chronological History of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead," vol. iii., 1581-1640; "The Thespian Papers," by Neville Lynn; "Elocution, with Select Recitations," by Rev. T. R. Walton Pearson and F. W. Waithman; "The Monthly Chronicle of North-Country Lore and Legend," vol. i.

MESSRS. VIRTUE & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Art Books.—The *Art Journal* volume for 1887, containing etchings by Axel H. Haig, E. Slocombe, Henri Lepuid, C. O. Murray (after Luke Fildes' picture, exhibited at the Manchester Exhibition, and after Seymour Lucas); engravings after W. F. Yeames, J. Mac Whirter, G. Koller, the Hon. J. Collier, &c. The "Art Annual," 1887, The Life Work of J. L. E. Meissonier, by Lionel Robinson, containing a full-page photogravure of La Rixe and many illustrations, got up in similar style to the previous Annuals, on Tadema, Millais, and Leighton; "The Rhine: from its Source to the Sea," by Karl Steeler and others, with nearly two hundred illustrations; "The Amateur's Guide to Architecture," by S. Sophia Beale, with several hundred illustrations; "Glimpses of the Land of Scott," by David Hannay, illustrated by J. MacWhirter; "The Year's Art,

1888," compiled by Marcus B. Huish; "The Christian Year," printed in colours, with specially designed borders.

Children's Books, with numerous illustrations.—"My Pleasure Book," "By the Winter's Fire," "Paul Luggershall," "Our Noah's Ark," "Short Stories for Sunday Readings," "Stories of Foreign Lands for Little Folk at Home."

ORIGINAL VERSE.

A "JEU D'ESPRIT" OF DR. WATTS ON THE LATE LORD AND LADY PEMBROKE.*

(In the Goodrich Court Collection.)

I.

SATED with Love's high feast great Henry lay
Enfolded in y^e fair Maria's Arms,
Fearless of prying eyes, that might betray
His manly Bosom, or her softer Charms:
When Vulcan y^e much env'y'd Pair espy'd,
Their beauteous Offspring playing at their Side.

II.

Away he hies, rag'd wing'd wth Hast his feet,
And fills y^e Air wth Curses as he goes,
Returns, and wth him brings th' enchanted Net
Which o'er them (dreaming nought of ill) he
throws.

By Jove, I have 'em fast once more, He cries,
And straight convenes y^e other Deities.

III.

Witness my wrongs, ye Gods, says he, half weeping,
Repeated Injuries and fresh Disgrace!
See where, oh Shame! my Harlotry is sleeping
Clasp'd in her brawny soldier's strong embrace.
When Mars, wth Cupid and y^e Cyprian queen,
Step't forth to view that skul'd till then unseen.

IV.

Bless us! Whom have we here, Quoth he aghast!
Turn, Deities of War, of Love, and Beauty.
No, Oaf, says Venus, reckon not so fast;
Blind Dolt, how ill your Jealousie does suit ye.
Here's none but Pem, his Boy, and vertuous Dame;
Learn from henceforth that Like is not the Same.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE chief subject of the *Boletín* of the Real Academia de la Historia for July-September is a full reprint of the proceedings of the Inquisition in 1490-1 against Jews and Christians who crucified a Christian child in a cave near la Guardia. Apart from subsequent exaggerations the fact seems to be proved. The motive is said to have been a belief that with the heart of a child thus crucified, and with a consecrated Host, a spell could be made to hinder the action of the Inquisition and to destroy Christians. A report by Javier de Salas on V. F. López's History of the Argentine Republic combats the theory of a prior Peruvian occupation founded on toponymical considerations, the interpretation of which is shown to be inexact. Fernandez Duro tells of a Spanish "admirable Crichton" who appeared in Paris, Ghent, and Burgundy, in 1445, vanquishing with equal ease the learned and the athletes, and therefore supposed to be the Anti-Christ. He makes it probable that this hero was Fernando del Pulgar, who had no such extraordinary fame in his own country. Jiménez de la Espada confirms, from the MS. of Fray Francisco de Aguilar in the Escorial, the destruction of Cortez's ships, making it, however, probable that they were scuttled and not burnt. Señors Saavedra and Fernandez-Guerra give some important Arabic and Latin inscriptions from the province of Cordova.

THE *Revista Contemporánea* for August opens with a necrology of Dionisio Chauié, followed by an interesting account from his pen of

* Dr. Watts writes at the foot of this composition, "In imitation of Prior."

Ruperto Verdolaga—a Madrid street poet, pensioned at the close of his life by General Bulwer for an act of honesty at the battle of Talavera, 1809. Domingo Gascon supplements, with some valuable particulars, the account given of Martinez Salafranca by Menendez y Pelayo in his *Historia de las Ideas Estéticas*. Señor Guardiola y Valera lays the blame of the early atrocities of Pedro the Cruel on his minister, Alfonso de Albuquerque. J. S. de Toca invites Spanish agriculturists to join the Conservative party, and to work for an economical administration. Torres Muñoz notices favourably Delgado's Political and Economical Studies. Perez y Oliva continues his "Presas Maritimas," showing the gradual tendency towards the inviolability of private property at sea.

WE have received No. 3 of *Euskara* (September 1), the organ of the Berlin Baskischen Gesellschaft. It contains a paper on Basque music, by W. Brembach, founded on the collections of Fr. Michel and Iztueta; also a mystic account of the origin of language, by José de Puiasola, in Spanish; and various short notices and reviews by the editor and others.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- DELDEVEZ, E. M. E. La société des concerts, 1860 à 1895 (Conservatoire National de Musique). Paris: Firmin-Didot. 8 fr.
LEBOY-BEAULIEU, P. Algérie et Tunisie. Paris: Guillaumin. 8 fr.
LESSER, Ferdinand de. Souvenirs de quarante ans, dédiés à mes enfants. Paris: Nouvelle Revue. 12 fr.
SEMPER, H. Donatello's Leben u. Werke. Innsbruck: Wagner. 6 M.
VIGNON, L. La France dans l'Afrique du Nord. Paris: Guillaumin. 7 fr.
ZAIS, E. Die kurmainzische Porzellan-Manufaktur zu Höchst. Mainz: Diemer. 20 M.

THEOLOGY.

- MANCHOT, C. H. Die Helligen. Ein Beitrag zum geschichtl. Verständnis der Offenbark. Johannis u. der altchristl. Verfassung. Leipzig: Veit. 5 M.

HISTORY, ETC.

- GUNDLACH, W. Wer ist der Verfasser d. *Carmen de bello Saxonico*? Innsbruck: Wagner. 6 M.
HERN, J. Herzog Ferdinand II. v. Tirol. 2. Bd. Innsbruck: Wagner. 12 M.
KELLER, O. Thiere d. classischen Alterthums in cultur-geschichtlicher Beziehung. Innsbruck: Wagner. 10 M. 80 Pf.
KÖSTER, A. Die Wormser Annalen. Eine Quellen-untersuchung. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 80 Pf.
ROCHEA episcoporum Consensuum. 1. Bd. 2. Lfg. Unter Leitg. von E. v. Weech bearb. v. P. Ladewig. Innsbruck: Wagner. 4 M.
RUKLINS, Ch. Carte de l'Europe 1480-1495, annexée à un manuscrit de Ptolémée à la Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique à Bruxelles. Brussels. 30 fr.
STUDIEN, kirchengeschichtliche. Hermann Reuter zum 70. Geburtstag gewidmet. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 8 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- DEBIERRE, Ch. L'homme avant l'histoire. Paris: J. B. Baillière. 3 fr. 50 c.
EENER, E. v. Ü. den feineren Bau der Skelettheile der Kalkschwämme. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 3 M. 20 Pf.
EITINGSHAUSEN, A. v. Die Widerstandsveränderungen v. Wismuth, Antimon u. Tellur im magnetischen Felde. Wien: Gerold's Sohn. 1 M. 80 Pf.
FRITSCH, G. Die elektrischen Fische. 1. Abth. Malopterurus electricus. Leipzig: Veit. 30 M.
KNOBLAUH, H. Ü. die elliptische Polarisation der Wärmestrahlen bei der Reflexion v. Metallen. Leipzig: Engelmann. 12 M.
MARTINAK, E. Zur Logik Lockes. Graz: Leuschner. 1 M.
SIMONAK, L. Enumeratio florae transsilvanicae vesiculosae critica. Budapest: Kilián. 14 M.
STAUB, M. Die Aquitanische Flora d. Zsitthales im Comitatus Hunyad. Budapest: Kilián. 8 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- BÜCKER, C. De Lucio Patrensi sive de ratione inter asinum Q. f. Lucianum Apuleique metamorphoses intercedente. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 60 Pf.
GRIMM, J. u. W. Deutsches Wörterbuch. 7. Bd. 10. Lfg. Bearb. v. M. Lexer. Leipzig: Hirzel. 2 M.
HOPPE, A. Englisch-deutsches Supplement-Lexikon als Ergänzung zu allen bis jetzt erschienenen englisch-deutschen Wörterbüchern. 1. Abthg. A—Glose. Berlin: Langenscheidt. 8 M.
MARTENS, F. Die Anfänge der französischen Synonymik. Oppeln: Franck. 1 M. 20 Pf.
MOLDENKE, Ch. E. Ü. die in altägyptischen Texten erwähnten Bäume u. deren Verwerthung. Halle: Reichardt. 6 M.

REISIG, Ch. K. Vorlesungen ab. lateinische Sprachwissenschaft. 3. Bd. Lateinische Syntax. Neu bearb. v. J. H. Schmalz u. G. Landgraf. Berlin: Calvary. 18 M.
SPIEGEL, F. Die arische Periode u. ihre Zustände. Leipzig: Friedrich. 12 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"ON TEACHING ENGLISH."

Aberdeen: Sept. 19, 1887.

I shall be content with a very few remarks in reply to Mr. Barnett's defence of his criticism of my two books on English. On many of the points, he so nearly repeats himself that my replies are as applicable now as they were to the original article.

I am not conscious of any inconsistency between my definition of English teaching after Locke, and the criticising of the great poetical authors. The criticism still keeps to the main chance of discriminating good and bad; and my fault is properly described not as inconsistency but as presumption.

I can only repeat that I consider Mr. Barnett perfectly right in pronouncing his conscientious judgment condemnatory of my 156 pages of analysed extracts. What I meant to say was that he erred in believing that the two extracts chosen, bearing upon two stanzas of "The Skylark," amounted to a proof of the badness of the whole.

He does not object to analysis, but only to anatomy or dissection, in dealing with composition. My reason for preferring analysis is simply this. While, in common with anatomy, it means dividing a complex object into its component parts, it supposes a previous synthesis the exact reverse of itself. Every literary work is put together, in the first instance, word by word. Words are its elementary atoms. It began in words, and may again be resolved into these if necessary. The careful writer has to take his work to pieces, that is to words, over and over again, and re-piece it till it satisfies him. The critical analyst in his word-to-word criticism merely puts himself into the position of the composer when he has finished a draft and is passing judgment on its quality. Anatomy, on the other hand, is the disintegration of what came into the world a finished whole. Nobody put it together out of the collection of an anatomical museum.

The objection of Mr. Barnett to *dissecta membra* seems to me to lose sight of the whole history and practice of criticism. I make the greatest allowance for the difference between my analyses and those of superior critics; but to insinuate that the method pursued is of my unprompted invention does me too much honour. It is quite true that criticism does not often go the length of taking single lines to pieces; but plenty of examples can be found to show that the practice is quite familiar to literature. Within the last month a distinguished critic employed it upon Keats, in the most remorseless fashion. It will be found in Coleridge, Campbell, Matthew Arnold, and many more that I could name. As to its shocking our feelings of admiration for great authors, that cannot be helped. Of course, I admit that it should be well done. But to make an objection of this kind is fatal to art criticism in every sphere. The greatest authors have survived all this, and even worse—namely, wholesale ridicule and travesty, from which none of them have escaped.

I have nothing to add on the Bacon question. I am at loss, however, to know what I have said to let it be supposed that I cared for the consistency or inconsistency of Milton's theology in *Paradise Lost*. What I cared for was its suitability and capability as a poetical subject; and that all his critics from Addison to Pattison have dealt with.

I will not weary you with more small details,

but will use my advantage in being permitted a second reply, to put myself right in a matter of more importance than any of these.

By his extremely narrow basis of criticism, by confining himself to the *Teaching English*, and to a small part of that, my reviewer has left your readers in entire ignorance of my purpose in bringing it out in company with the revised *Rhetoric*. A few sentences from the preface of the latter would have disclosed that purpose; but Mr. Barnett, while putting this work at the head of his article, has ignored its contents. The perversion of view thus arising is a serious matter to me. Mr. Barnett did not state, for example, that the long series of "anatomised" extracts is divided into two classes—those relating to the intellectual qualities, and those relating to the emotional qualities. He pounced at once on a passage under the last head, which seemed especially to grate on his sensibility, without hinting that there was an entirely different class of extracts, that could not give the same offence, although they might give some other. On entering on the emotional class, I give this warning: "These, by their very nature, are vague and indefinite; while the intellectual qualities are exact and scientific." But, in the preface to the new *Rhetoric*, I go much farther. I have there to give reasons for reproducing the work in two parts—the one for intellectual qualities, the other for emotional. Now, the principal reason is one that concerns the public chiefly. In my long connexion with teaching and teachers, I have found that many of these (good ones too) have based their preference for mathematics, as an education subject, on its remarkably definite character. This they think a recommendation, apart entirely from its application to practice. I have also been told by Cambridge tutors that the position of mathematics in the examinations there was greatly determined by the same peculiarity, one consequence being that comparative merits could be accurately appraised. Now, it was part of my intention, in compiling a separate volume on the intellectual quality of style, to provide teachers with a rhetorical text-book, treating of the department that approached nearest to the character of an exact science. The following sentences occur in the preface:

"It appears to me to be a possible thing to arrive at a definite code of prescriptions for regulating the intellectual qualities of composition. Granting that a certain progress has been made towards this consummation, the fact would seem to mark out the department as a fit subject for school discipline at the proper stage; not to mention its direct bearing upon the valuable accomplishment of writing well. The several topics embraced are mostly on a level as regards ease of comprehension; and the exposition is conducted with a view of bringing the pupil's own judgment into play."

It is on the fulfilment of this design that I desire the volume to be examined and judged. And as comparatively few of my critics have given the design the benefit of publicity, I find some compensation for Mr. Barnett's unfavourable estimate in being able to supply what I consider his most serious omission.

A. BAIN.

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE NAME "ISIS."

London: Sept. 17, 1887.

Mr. Harold Murray's very able letter does not prove that the name "Isis" is older than Leland. Whether Leland or some earlier writer invented it, there is a strong probability that it is a mere Latinisation of Ise. It must be remembered that Leland himself says that Isis is the Latin for Ise and Ouse. Whether the form of the Latinised name is simply modelled after

Tamesis, or whether it is partly due to a recollection of the name of the goddess, can scarcely admit of being determined. Some maps give a river Isis in Brecknockshire, but I know nothing of the history of the name in that instance.

The reference to the old map of course shows that the name Ise, as that of one of the headwaters of the Thames, was known in the thirteenth century. But the map-maker's statement, that "the Tame and the Ise make the Tamise, as the Jor and the Dan make the Jordan," deprives his testimony of all value as evidence of the genuineness of the name. Jor and Dan are, as everybody knows, mere patristic fignments; and Mr. Murray will not deny that the mediaeval etymology of Thames is as false as the similar etymology of Jordan. Notwithstanding, he is disposed to think that Ise may have been a real name of the upper Thames. I consider this extremely unlikely, because (unless the mediaeval etymology was true) it would be a strange coincidence if the two rivers which unite to form the Thames had really happened to bear names identical in sound with the two halves of the names of the united streams. I think any one who knows that it is philologically impossible that "Jordan" could be derived from Jor and Dan, would be a good deal surprised if it should be proved that, nevertheless, these were genuine names of the two chief headwaters of the Jordan. Of course, very strange coincidences do sometimes happen, and we must not confound improbability with impossibility. But as yet there is not a particle of evidence in favour of the unlikely supposition that the upper Thames was ever named Ise—except, of course, by etymologising writers and those who followed them. It is true that Ise seems to be a possible river-name. The maps give an Ise in Northamptonshire; and there are, if I remember rightly, two or three others in England. If the Anglo-Saxon form were Y's, it might descend from a prehistoric *Usia*, related to, though not identical with, Ouse. It has occurred to me that *Usia* would be a possible antecedent for Gwy, the Welsh name of the Wye; but the forms Wye, Wey, &c., seem difficult to reconcile with this.

The map referred to by Mr. Murray is certainly not the handiwork of Matthew Paris. Sir T. Hardy settled that question long ago; and it is something like a libel on the great historian of the thirteenth century to suppose him capable of so childish a performance. I am not judging it by the standard of modern knowledge. The beautiful thirteenth century map, of which there is a facsimile in another volume of the same collection, shows that some of the contemporaries of Matthew Paris could do excellent work in the way of cartography.

Mr. Murray's theory, that "the natural man" gives a distinct name to each main portion of a river, certainly seems in accordance with abstract probabilities. But it is difficult to find unequivocal examples that are really relevant to the present case. Mr. Murray's instances—the Danube, Niger, Nile, &c.—are rivers which pass through the territories of peoples speaking different languages; and, of course, each people had its separate name for the river. In the Old-English charters we do not, so far as I know, find any instance of a river having distinct names in different parts of its course. It is true, however, that the charters may be fairly considered to represent literary, rather than popular, usage in this respect. I do not agree with Mr. Kerslake that a river and all its tributaries were anciently considered as a unity, and had a common name; but his view appears to have this much of truth in it, that sometimes one and sometimes another of the headwaters of a river gave its name to the united stream.

There can be no doubt that the Celtic name of the Thames was *Tamēsa* or *Tamēsis*. As a foreign *s* was in Old-English represented in borrowed words by *ī* (as in *pīn* from *pōna*), we can account for the early Old-English *Tamīsa*; and if the name was accented in the first syllable the *i* might be shortened, so as to yield the documentary *Temese*. Mr. Murray's conjecture, as to the origin of the divergence between the written and the spoken forms of the river-name, seems probable.

HENRY BRADLEY.

Dunstable: Sept. 19, 1887.

In reference to Mr. H. J. R. Murray's interesting letter in the last number of the ACADEMY, there is no tributary of the Thames at or near Dunstable. There is, however, a tributary of the Ouse close to Dunstable, and this stream is probably the Yse of the map in the thirteenth-century *Abbreviatio Chroniconum*. The popular name of the stream I mention was (when I was a boy, forty years ago) the Ouse—sometimes the Little Ouse or Ousle. On the ordnance map it is called the Ouzel. Celtic names occur close to the source, the hollows in the hills close by are called combs, and on the top of an adjoining hill is Ousley pond, not named on the large scale ordnance maps. Nine miles from the source of the tributary (to the north, near Woburn) is a minor tributary now called Crawley Brook; but its old name was probably Ouse Bourne, for it rises at a village called Husborne Crawley. Another tributary of the Ouse (at Hitchin, near by) is the Hiz. We therefore have the Ouse, Ouze, Hus, Hiz, and, as pointed out by Mr. Murray, Yse. Whether Isis is another form of these words is perhaps uncertain, but to me it seems probable.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

THE STOWE MISSAL.

London: Sept. 19, 1887.

I have neither time nor inclination to expose many more of Dr. MacCarthy's errors in logic, grammar, and palaeography. But his letter of September 2 (ACADEMY, September 17, 1887, p. 184) contains some misstatements made with such audacity that they are likely to mislead.

I called, and still call, the scribe of the Oxford Tripartite Life of S. Patrick (Rawl. B. 512) "a careful and learned person," meaning, of course, that he was a careful scribe, and learned in his own tongue. To impugn this statement, Dr. MacCarthy quotes, not from the MS., but from a transcript by some anonymous scholar, the following words as specimens of the scribe's latinity. I give the readings of the MS. on the right:

DR. MACCARTHY.	THE MS.
eclēsie aq̃ue	ecclesia[e]que
populis Israel captus	populus Israel captus
in hoc mundum	in hunc mundum
literiam	litri riam

The last-mentioned words are, of course, Irish; and the passage in which they occur is *inti na rofoglaind litri riam*, "he who never had learned letters."

Proceeding with his imaginative citations, Dr. MacCarthy asserts: "Laeth a taebi, however, caps the climax. Mr. Whitley Stokes, I know, thinks it is correct." With deference to Dr. MacCarthy's superior knowledge of my thoughts, I beg to say that I not only think, but know, that this quotation is incorrect. The MS. here has, quite rightly, *leth ataebi*—a phrase of which about three years ago I discovered the meaning. It signifies "context"—literally "side that adheres," *ataibi* being, not as Dr. MacCarthy supposes, a corruption of *atoibthe*, "of adherence," but the regular act. pres. ind. sg. 3 of the *i*-verb *atoibim*. Compare *atoibi* (gl. herenti), *MI.* 57 d 18. In connexion with this,

Dr. MacCarthy says, with a sneer, "Toibe, as genitive of *toeb*, will prove a novelty to Irish scholars." Will nothing ever teach him a little modesty? He, and other "scholars" like him, may find the form in question in the *Leabar Brecc*, 251 a, line 68: *isind achsaill toibe deiss Iau*, "in the armpit of Jesu's right side."

I challenged Dr. MacCarthy to produce from a MS. older than the fifteenth century an instance of *Ruen* as the genitive of the name of Ruadán, the founder of Lothra. He now answers this challenge by producing from one of the four inscriptions on the reliquary containing the Stowe Missal what he calls "the genitive Ruacín." The inscription in question reads very clearly: "Orait do-Gilla-Ruadan u-Macan don-comarba lasar-cumdaiged ("A prayer for Gilla-Ruadán, descendant of Macán, by whom [this shrine] was covered"). An engraving of it will be found at the end of the second volume of O'Connor's *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, where, as Dr. MacCarthy himself says (*Stowe Missal*, p. 1), "the shrine has been well depicted." Dr. MacCarthy's *Ruacín* may join his *imabred*, *telachaich*, *sonsa*, *colling*, *boberim*, &c. (*ACADEMY*, Nos. 778, 795).

The result is that, after nearly five months, Dr. MacCarthy has failed to produce a single instance of *Maile* as the gen. sg. of *Mel*, the name of the first bishop of Ardagh, or of *Ruen* as the gen. sg. of *Ruadán*, the name of the founder of Lothra. The obvious explanation of *Maile ruen* as the gen. sg. of the name of *Mael ruen* of Tallaght therefore remains in force; and with this explanation Dr. MacCarthy's argument as to the antiquity of the Stowe Missal falls to the ground. The question whether *Mael ruen* was or was not a bishop depends on the answer to the question whether Dr. MacCarthy is or is not a better authority than the *Leabar Brecc* and the *Annals of Ulster* (see Mr. Warren's letter, the *ACADEMY*, July 9, 1887, p. 27).

Here is the documentary evidence that *Mael ruen* of Tallaght was a bishop:

"Moelruain o Thamlachtu et Colman nomen patris eius. Broicsech nomen matris eius escep he féin ('and he himself a bishop')."—*Leabar Brecc*, p. 91, left margin.

"An. Decxci. Maelruain Tamlactai, Aidain (?) Rathain, Aidan hua Concumbu (!) Episcopi et Milites Christi in pace dormierunt."—*Annales Ultonienses* ed. O'Connor, *Rerum Hibern. Script.*, iv. 116.

WHITLEY STOKES.

THE ENGLISH PYRRHIC.

Hampstead: Sept. 20, 1887.

Nearly a year ago, in a series of letters in the *ACADEMY*, I endeavoured to draw attention to Shakspeare's accentuation of proper nouns. Prof. Elze, of Halle, in *Englische Studien*, agreed with my accentuation, "*Corioli*" and "*Córiolánus*," but fell foul of my use of the word "pyrrhic." Prof. Elze's contention is that, as accent is an essential element in an English foot, there can be no foot without accent, and consequently the pyrrhic is an impossibility, in fact, an absurdity. Now I am not at all anxious to retain the name pyrrhic, if he, or anyone else, will suggest a better. What I contend is this: in lines consisting of dissyllabic measures or feet, the syllables are conveniently taken in pairs and named iambus or trochee, and the exceptional pairs spondee or pyrrhic. By pyrrhic is meant a pair of syllables without stress, or two stressless syllables, or a stressless pair of syllables, "a stressless pair," "a beatless pair."

That such pairs do occur the following lines will probably be sufficient to show:

Shakspeare, "King John"—

"To the yet unbegotten sin of times," 4.3.54 (first place).

"Your breath first kindled the dead coal of wars," 5.2.83 (third place).

Spenser, "The Faerie Queene"—
"The whiles with a love lay she thus him sweetly charmd," 2.6.14.9 (second place).

"Of God; of Grace; of Justice; of Free-will," 1.10.19.6 (fourth place).

Milton, "Paradise Lost"—

"By simply meek; that suffering for truth's sake," 12.569 (fourth place).

"To good malignant, to bad men benign," 12.538 (third place).

Will not some one invent a name for "the beatless pair," *alias* the pyrrhic, *paces* Prof. Elze?

There is possibly danger lest the occasional consecution of stressless syllables should be lost sight of if we have no name for the combination.

BENJAMIN DAWSON.

"BABY MINE."

London: Sept. 20, 1887.

A friend in New York has sent me a cutting from one of the newspapers of that city, from which I learn that a gentleman named Johnston, who is stated to have been the author of the popular song, "Baby Mine," was buried a few days previously at the cemetery of Woodlawn, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of sympathising mourners. The song entitled "Baby Mine" was written by myself more than a quarter of a century ago, and happened to hit the fancy of several musical composers in the United States (one of whom, I suppose, was the deceased Mr. Johnston), not one of whom asked my consent to its republication with their music. The song—as I learned last year from an American friend then travelling in England—became exceedingly popular in the United States, and has reached an almost unprecedented circulation, which he estimated, rightly or wrongly, at 200,000 copies. If an international copyright in literary property existed between the United States and Great Britain, and the property in brain-work was held as sacred as the watch or money in one's pocket, the coat on one's back, or the goods in one's warehouse, I should have been entitled to demand a royalty or percentage on the sale of this favourite composition, which at the small rate of two cents, or one penny per copy, would have amounted to the handsome sum of £833 3s. 4d., which, I need not say, I should have been very glad to have received.

Till our bakers and our butchers, our house proprietors, and our rate and tax-collectors, allow me to transact business with them on similar conditions, I shall not cease to be dissatisfied with the existing law—or absence of law—that prevails in the United States with regard to the literary property of Englishmen which American publishers of books and music "convey" to their own pockets without scruple or remorse.

CHAS. MACKAY.

"LATHE."

Brigg: Sept. 18, 1887.

Mr. Watkins is, I am glad to say, mistaken in his belief that the word *lathe* (a barn) is becoming obsolete in Lincolnshire. I frequently hear it from the lips of the young as well as the old.

I am pained to have to admit that newspapers and schools are injuring to some extent our local speech, but their evil effects are often exaggerated. The greater part of the children who are taught in the Bottesford Board School pass my garden on their way home. I have very frequently overheard their conversation when I have been unseen by them. It gives me extreme pleasure to be able to say that the most devoted conservative, could such a one have been present on these occasions, would have heard little that ought to have pained him. Unperverted instincts are still strong enough to lead our lads and lasses to fling

behind them, as soon as the doors of the scholastic torture-chamber are closed, the ugly words and speech-forms of the lesson-books, and to speak in the good homely fashion that they have learned from their parents.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

SCIENCE.

A LITHUANIAN PREACHER OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

"Litauische und Lettische Drucke des 16 und 17ten Jahrhunderts" herausgegeben von A. Bezzenberger.—IV Heft. Szyrwid's *Punktay Kazan* (Puntay Sakimu) vom Jahre 1629. Mit einer grammatischen Einleitung herausgegeben von R. Garbe. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.)

JUST four years ago Prof. Bezzenberger's *Litauische Forschungen* was reviewed in the *ACADEMY* (No. 594, Sept. 22, 1883), and it was then pointed out that he would probably make a life study of the languages, literatures, customs, and antiquities of Lithuania and Lettland. This conjecture has so far proved correct, since almost all the papers or memoirs published by him during the last four years have reference either to Lettish or Lithuanian; and, further, the interesting series of "Litauische und Lettische Drucke," begun in the year 1882, is under his general editorship—a series which cannot fail to be of great use and service to students of these languages. Part IV. of the series, Szyrwid's *Punktay Kazan* (Puntay Sakimu), now lies before me, the special editor being Dr. Richard Garbe.

The volume begins with an Introduction by Dr. Garbe, containing a short biography of Constantine Szyrwid, writer of the *Punktay Sakimu*, and a grammatical and etymological account of the text. The title-page of the *Punktay Sakimu* is in Polish, and reads in English thus: "Headings (or Sketches) for Sermons from Advent to Lent, in the Lithuanian language, with a translation into Polish by the Priest and Theologian Constantine Szyrwid, Member of the Society of Jesus: published with the permission of his Superiors. Wilna, 1629." The dedication to the Bishop of Wilna which follows is in Latin; the text itself is in Lithuanian. The grammatical portion of Dr. Garbe's Introduction (pp. xii.-xlviii.) seems to me to be accurate, careful, and original; and not seldom light is thrown upon obscure points in Lithuanian orthography and accidence. The text I readily believe to be what the editor asserts it is, "diplomatisch getreu."

There are two copies in existence of the original *Punktay Sakimu*, which are both preserved in the Russian Imperial Public Library at Wilna. They bear the dates 1629 and 1644 respectively. The present text is a reprint of the 1629 edition. The original work consists of the Gospels for Sundays and Saints' days in Advent and Lent, printed across the width of every page. Below, the page is divided into two columns; and on the left in Lithuanian, on the right in Polish, are brief sketches for sermons on the Gospels given above. The Polish version is not given in Dr. Garbe's edition, nor are the marginal notes; as footnotes, however, are given all scripture references found in the margins.

Prof. Bezzenberger, in his *Litauische Forschungen* (VI. Anm. 3), gives some account

of the author of the *Punktay Sakimu*, Szyrwid; and a further account of him is to be found in Wolonczewski's *Wiskupiste* (Wilniuj, 1848). Constantine Szyrwid was a native of Lithuania. When he was eleven years old he entered the Jesuit Order, and in the year 1598 he took the customary vows of the society. From this time onwards he spent his whole life in teaching and preaching and writing. Living in a cloister in Wilna, he used on Sundays and Saints' days in the morning to preach in Lithuanian to the peasantry in the church of S. John; at mid-day in Polish to people of rank in the cathedral; and in the evening again in Lithuanian to the professional and trading classes in the church of S. Ignatius. When his friends warned him that he preached too long and too often, that he would injure his health, and wear out his strength, he used to answer, "What is my health good for, if not for work?" The following are the names of his books:—(1) *Clavis linguae lithuanicae Vilnae*, (2) *Dictionary Polono-latino-lithuanicum* (of which there have been several editions published), and (3) the present small volume *Punktay Sakimu* in Lithuanian and Polish. Szyrwid died at Wilna in the year 1631. It has elsewhere been pointed out by Prof. Bezzenberger that Szyrwid was one of the few priests who spoke pure and true Lithuanian, in contrast to those Polish priests who preached, indeed, a sort of Lithuanian, but a Lithuanian made up of Polish words, to which Lithuanian terminations had been tacked on. His dictionary, it is true, swarms with Polish words; but this was inevitable. A large number of foreign words—and here foreign means Polish—were perforce used by Lithuanians to express ideas and notions which found no place in their own language. In like manner we come across Polish words in the *Punktay Sakimu*; this, too, was unavoidable—the Lithuanian language had little power of rendering Biblical or ecclesiastical phrases or words. But, to express simple, common ideas Szyrwid very seldom uses any save Lithuanian words. Foreign words, such as *staras* = old (Polish *stary*) 27, 13, occur very seldom; and words like *cielas*, *lynciugas*, *padanas* had most probably before this time been adopted into the Lithuanian language.

Prof. Bezzenberger and Dr. Garbe both maintain that Szyrwid wrote in "Ostlitausch" and not in "Zemaitisch." The evidence for this must be sought in the *Punktay Sakimu* rather than in the *Dictionary trium linguarum*, since only late editions of the latter are now attainable, while the former bears the early date 1629. Speaking generally, however, the spelling and grammatical forms of the dictionary and the *Punktay Sakimu* agree pretty closely.

To fix the limits within which East-Lithuanian was spoken in Szyrwid's time is more than difficult: we have really no evidence at all. It is even difficult to define within what limits East Lithuanian is spoken in our own day. The assertion that it is spoken in the eastern parts of the region extending from Szaule (Szawle) and from the river Neveža eastward is sufficiently vague to be safe. So much, however, is known that Wilna is no longer to be included in the region where East-Lithuanian is spoken. From

the other dialects spoken in Russian Lithuania—"Szaule-Eirogalisch" and "Zemaitisch" (Samogitian)—East-Lithuanian stands out distinct and separate. Dr. Garbe gives in his introduction certain definite points of difference, while, however, he adds:

"Im übrigen halte ich mich nicht für competent die Beziehungen des Ostlitauschischen zu diesen beiden Dialecten genau abzugrenzen, da die wissenschaftliche Dialectologie des russischen Litauen noch im Argen liegt und namentlich in den Kalbos lituvizsko lėšuv'o nur oberflächliche Züge angegeben sind" (S. xlv.).

In the *Beiträge zur Kunde der indo-germanischen Sprachen*, as well as elsewhere, Prof. Bezzenberger has written various articles on the "Szaule-Eirogalisch" dialect, which I commend to the reader's attention.

As to the similarity between modern Lithuanian and Szyrwid's language, Dr. Garbe writes:

"Unleugbar hat der dialect seine alterthümlichen Züge; aber die charakteristischsten Eigenthümlichkeiten liegen nicht in der Bewahrung alt-litauischen Laut- und Formenbestandes, sondern stellen sich als sprachgeschichtlich jüngere Erscheinungen dar" (S. xlv.).

He then enumerates some of the characteristic peculiarities of Szyrwid's time—namely: (1) the pronunciation of *e* after *a*; (2) the frequent appearance of *a* for *o*; (3) the contraction of a final *e* with following *a* to *o*; (4) the weakening of *a* to *u*, and of *e* to *i* through the influence of a following nasal; (5) the large use of the guttural *l*; (6) the frequent use of preterite for present stems; (7) the strong and marked influence of the Polish language (S. xlvii). Of these characteristic peculiarities, the East Lithuanian of our time has preserved 1, 2, and 5; 4 and 6 it has lost in part; 3 it has lost altogether; while, instead of Polish, White Russian is now the prevailing influence.

The interest of the *Punktay Sakimu* is of course linguistic, not literary. Still, it may be worth while to give here a rough literal translation of part of one of Szyrwid's abridged sermons or homilies. I take Punktas I. on the Gospel for the first Sunday in Advent, S. Luke, xxi. 25 (in the English Liturgy at present this is read as the Gospel for the second Sunday in Advent), it reads thus:

"Heading (or sketch) I. Eight comparisons between the judgment of God and the judgment of men. 1. Among men when they are at variance, and have a dispute, and cannot come to any understanding, the one summons the other before the judgment-seat. And so it will come to pass at the judgment of God, which he will hold on the last day. For from long ago, since the creation of the world, we have all been summoned to this dreadful judgment, through the words and writings of the patriarchs, prophets, and apostles. As to this, we read much in Holy Scripture. And the seventh man after Adam, namely, Enoch, prophesied of this when he said: 'Behold the Lord cometh, with ten thousands of his Saints, to execute judgment upon all.—Jude. Epist., &c. 2. The judgment of men has a set place in which it is executed. So, too, God has appointed a place in which he will judge us. I will gather together all generations on the threshing floor of Josaphat, and I will try them. 3. Men appoint for their trials a set day, on which they contest or dispute. So God has appointed for his judgment the last day;

but of that day knoweth no man, not even the angels which are in heaven, but the Father only. 4. At the judgment of men there assemble the judges who are thereto appointed. So will it also be at the judgment of God, at which the highest and greatest judge is our Lord Jesus Christ. He is there, whom God appointed as the judge over quick and dead. Others who will sit with him, judging with him, will be the apostles and other servants of the great holiness of God, according to these words: Ye shall sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel. 5. At a trial instituted by men, it is often necessary to have complainants and witnesses. Although God has no need of these, for he knows all things, and sees who is guilty and who is righteous, yet he will accept of complainants and witnesses, and will hear them. The complainants will be man's own heart and the knowledge which he has in himself, whether he has transgressed or whether he has not transgressed, and the witnesses will be the holy angels, the devils, and other creatures" (S. 6).

I am glad to see that Dr. Garbe promises us a second part—to contain a reprint of the 1644 edition of the *Punktay Sakimu*, together with an index to both parts, and possibly some additional grammatical notes.

JANE LEE.

RECENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

Palaeolithic Man in North-West Middlesex. By J. Allen Brown. (Macmillan.) This work embodies the substance of a number of papers which the writer has contributed during the last two or three years to various antiquarian and natural history societies. Its prime object is to study the origin of the old river-drifts in part of the Thames Valley, and to discuss the antiquity of those relics of human workmanship which they occasionally yield. In order to throw light upon his own investigations in the neighbourhood of Ealing, the author enters into a general dissertation on prehistoric matters; and for the purpose of deducing conclusions as to the probable state of culture of the early inhabitants of Middlesex, he has been led into a long discussion of the conditions of life among savages in various parts of the world at the present day. In this way his work has grown to a volume of 200 pages. To the student of prehistoric archaeology, however, the interest of the book centres in that part which deals with Mr. Brown's own observations. With plausible enthusiasm he has lost no opportunity of examining sections of the pleistocene deposits in his own neighbourhood; and has been led from his studies to regard certain black seams and bands of bleached stones in the high-terrace gravels as representatives of ancient land-surfaces, or old floors upon which palaeolithic man lived and worked. The gravel-pits at Creffield Road, Acton, have yielded evidence of three successive land-surfaces, from all of which worked flints have been obtained. On one of these seams, just beneath the brick-earth, Mr. Brown was fortunate enough to discover nearly five hundred flint-flakes, as sharp as when first chipped from their cores—the relics, he believes, of an ancient factory, or primitive workshop, where the river-drift men dressed their flints, and fabricated rude weapons and implements. The site seems to have been suddenly abandoned, perhaps through a flood which buried the flints beneath a deposit of silt, where they lay concealed until brought to light by Mr. Brown. It will thus be seen that the author's researches supplement those of General Pitt-Rivers, Mr. Worthington Smith, and other workers in the northern part of the Thames Valley, and that

his book forms an acceptable addition to the literature of prehistoric archaeology.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada. Vol. III. (Montreal: Dawson Brothers.) A quarto volume of upwards of 600 pages represents the work of this young and vigorous society during the year 1885. The papers here published deal with a great diversity of topics, since the scope of the society ranges on the one hand over literature, history, and archaeology, and on the other over most departments of natural and experimental science. It is notable, however, that in every volume of the *Proceedings*, a conspicuous place is assigned to geology and anthropology. In the present volume Sir J. W. Dawson has a paper on "The Mesozoic Floras of the Rocky Mountain Region of Canada," which may be regarded as supplementary to a memoir published two years ago in the first volume of the *Proceedings*, wherein the author described the Cretaceous and Tertiary Floras of British Columbia and the North-West Territories, so far as they are known. The President of the Royal Society of Canada for 1885 was Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, who contributes to the volume under notice an elaborate paper on "A Natural System in Mineralogy." This paper is necessarily of a highly technical character, but will be read with interest by students who are puzzled over the classification of the natural silicates. Dr. Daniel Wilson, who succeeded Dr. Sterry Hunt in the Presidential Chair, publishes two papers—one on "Palaeolithic Dexterity," and the other on "The Artistic Faculty in Aboriginal Races"—naturally drawing his most instructive illustrations from the work of the American Indians. It is interesting to note that the society some time ago appointed a committee to enquire into the forms of aid given in other countries to young men who desire to engage in literary or scientific work of an original character. The report of this committee appears in the present volume, and contains a mass of information relating to college fellowships and other pecuniary aids to research. As the seats of learning in Canada are too poorly endowed to provide the necessary funds, the committee recommend that a general appeal be made to friends of education for the purpose of assisting young men of promise throughout the Dominion in the prosecution of original investigations.

Mineral Resources of the United States. 1885. (Washington: Government Printing Office.) This is the third of a series of annual volumes issued by the Geological Society for the purpose of affording general information on the mineral productions of the United States. The preceding volumes were edited by Mr. A. Williams, jun., but the work has since passed into the hands of Mr. David T. Day. It appears that the total quantity of coal raised in the United States during 1885, exclusive of that consumed at the mines, was 95,834,705 long tons. Compared with the preceding year there was a decline in the output of coal, but an advance in value. The production of gold, silver, and copper, has increased; while the value of the iron and steel manufactured in the States has diminished. An interesting section of the present volume is devoted to the subject of "natural gas" or "rock gas." The yield of this inflammable vapour has increased tenfold since 1883, but it clearly cannot go on increasing without the subterranean stores becoming impoverished and ultimately exhausted. At a time when search is being actively made for sources of zirconia, for use in incandescent lights, it is worth noting that 2,000 pounds' weight of zircons have been obtained from Buncombe County, North Carolina. Before dismissing the book, attention should be called to the low price at which it is issued. Here is an

octavo volume of upwards of 580 pages sold by the Government for forty cents!

Report on the Mining Industry of New Zealand. (Wellington: George Didsbury.) With the view of directing attention to the mineral resources of New Zealand, and assisting in their development, certain Parliamentary papers are here collected together and issued "by authority." At the head of these documents stands the annual "Mines Statement"—a speech delivered in the House of Representatives last session by the Minister of Mines, the Hon. W. J. M. Larnach. This address gives an admirable sketch of the present position of the mining industries of the colony. It appears that quartz-mining for gold and silver is steadily increasing, and that coal-mining is also making steady progress; while various other minerals are beginning to receive attention. Through Mr. Larnach's energy, mining schools have been established at various centres, and an interesting report on their work is contributed by Prof. Black. The Geological Department, with Dr. Hector as its director, has been recently placed under the Minister of Mines, who seems anxious to increase its efficiency by building a new museum. Reports on various details connected with mining are appended by Mr. Gordon, the inspecting engineer, and by the several wardens of the gold-fields.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LETTER "SH" ON INDO-SCYTHIAN COINS.

London: Sept. 13, 1887.

By an ingenious suggestion, Dr. Mark Aurel Stein (*ACADEMY*, September 10, p. 170) explains the shape of the special letter somewhat resembling *h*, which, as he has rightly shown, appears for *sh* on the Indo-Scythian coins, by the Greek *San* or *Sampi*.

But is not this explanation too ingenious and far-fetched? And is it a sound process which assimilates forms so distant in date and surroundings? For how could strangers in Central Asia, acquainted by mere chance with the current cursive Greek characters employed by the Greek kings, be acquainted also with so delicate a peculiarity as the phonetic value of an obsolete Greek character used only as a numeral? And how is to be explained the violent transition presented by the contemporary forms of the two letters? In comparing forms of letters, I am aware that the morphology of the shape, so to speak, must be taken into account as often as the material shape. But in the proposed assimilation the morphology does not help, and the bridge which separates the two shapes must be built up by a strong effort of imagination.

The Indo-Scythians had learned the current Greek alphabet after having known and employed the Aryan-Pali or North-Asoka alphabet, as is shown by the joint coinage of the Greek Hermaeus and the Indo-Scythian Kadphises I., which is bilingual. This body of characters gives, in my opinion, a much more natural prototype, for the desired shape of *h*, in the Aryan-Pali letter *ḥ* *sa*, with which the Indo-Scythians were well acquainted, and which probably represented the soft sound of *s* in their phonetic.

The slight difference of form between the Aryan-Pali *sa* and the Indo-Scythian *sh* consists in this: that the head stroke is an extension of the loop, while on the coins here spoken of it is a prolongation upwards of the perpendicular stroke or *hasta* of the letter. This peculiarity might explain why the engravers of the dies were not always faithful to the special shape, but have sometimes drawn it as a *P*. If these dies had been engraved by Greek artists,

acquainted with a peculiar shape of an obsolete letter of their own writing, they would not have made such a confusion.

T. DE LACOUPERIE.

THE AVESTA WORD "ASPERENŌ."

Munich.

The Avesta *asperenō* is usually supposed to be a word borrowed by the Iranians from a foreign language, either Greek or Semitic. It occurs only thrice in the published text of the Avesta (in the *Vendidad*, iv. 136, v. 169, vii. 50, of Spiegel's edition), and always in the compound term, *asperenō-mazō*, "the amount of an *asperen*." In the Pahlavi version this compound is merely transcribed in the form *asperenō-masāt*, which, in *Vend.* v. 169, vii. 50, is explained by a gloss that may be read *chīgān dādan-1*, "like a dirham," whence it has been concluded that the *asperenō* was a small coin or weight, equivalent to a dirham, or about sixty-three grains. This gloss may also have been the authority on which the Farhang-i Oimāevak explains *asperenō* by *dādan*, "a dirham." But, as it is now known that some of the commentators mentioned in the Pahlavi *Vendidad* lived in the period A.D. 500-900, we cannot be sure that this gloss is of any earlier date; and, if so, it merely implies that Pahlavi writers were aware of the existence at that time of an *asperena* coin or weight equivalent to a dirham.

The word *asperenō*, with its derivatives, occurs, however, seven times in the unpublished Avesta text of the Nirangistān, and is six times translated by one of the Pahlavi words *anasporik*, *anaspōrik*, "incomplete," or *anaspōrikāh*, *anaspōrikānāh*, "incompleteness, imperfection, insufficiency," which point at once to a satisfactory Iranian etymology of the word. According to this explanation *asperenō* is a negative form *a + sperenō* (= *perenō*), indicating the existence of a root *spar*, "to fill," equivalent to *par*. Of this root *spar*, "to fill," we have many traces. Besides the common Pahlavi words, *spōr*, *spōrik*, "full, complete, perfect," and their derivatives, we have the Persian words *siparīdan*, "to perfect, finish"; *siparī*, *isparī*, "complete, perfect"; *sipargah*, "completed, finished"; *asparish*, *asparish*, "completion, perfection"; and the Sanskrit words, *spāra*, "increase, abundance"; *spārita*, "extended"; *spāra*, "abundant, capacious"; in addition to Sāyana's explanation of *spṛinavāma* by *spṛayāma*.

As the Nirangistān is hardly accessible to European scholars, and not very intelligible to anyone, it seems desirable to quote the passages in which the word *asperenō* is found. They occur in two groups which, in a MS. of 250 pages, would be found about pp. 5 and 223. The first group begins (after speaking of a priest going to a house on priestly duty) in a Pahlavi commentary containing a variety of Avesta quotations, applicable to various attendant circumstances, one of which is stated as follows: "When there is not the loss, or gain, of a dirham in his property, it is *gaēthanām vā asperenō avōit*." Here the dirham has no connexion with the *asperenō*; but the passage implies that when the priest has nothing to gain by his visit he should still act according to the Avesta quotation, that is, he should assist unremunerated by the family. This is clear from the text that follows the commentary, although imperfectly expressed by the Pahlavi version. The text is as follows: "*Katārem āthravana athaurunem vā pārayat gaēthanām vā asperenō avat*, [Pahl.] through which of these two (I mentioned previously), him who is a priest who shall proceed on priestly duty (that is, shall go to provide for a priestly assembly), or him who assists the insufficiency of those of the family (that is, shall provide the guardianship of the property), *gaēthanām asperenō avōit*,

[Pahl.] does one assist the insufficiency of those of the family (that is, may they provide a guardian of the property)?

The second group begins with the following: "Yēzi aīntarem asperenō-vastrahē aiwyān-hayānōti ratufryō, [Pahl.] even they who gird inside of incomplete clothing are agreeable to the spiritual chiefs; anasperenō-vastrahē aiwyān-hayānōti aratufryō, [Pahl.] if they so gird what is not incomplete they are not agreeable to the chiefs." After some intervening matter comes the following: "Yēzi asperenō-vastrahē aiwyāstem dādarayō ā anaiwyāsti streñti, [Pahl.] if they shall hold incomplete clothing by girdling, they cover that which is for girdling; yēzi āt nōit asperenō-vastrahē aiwyāstem dādarayō nōit anaiwyāstō, [Pahl.] if they do not hold incomplete clothing by girdling, they do not cover for want of girdling. (It is that they declare where a man has walked naked with no sin)."

From none of these phrases would it be possible to obtain a satisfactory meaning if asperenō were taken as a coin or weight; nor could the negative anasperenō be readily explained. But, as the possible coexistence of an asperenō coin or weight might be urged, it is necessary to explain how the meaning "incomplete" can apply to the occurrences of the word in the Vendidad. In Vend. iv. 136, the term asperenō-mazō is the lowest of a series of amounts which run upwards in the order of value of an asperena, an anumaya, a beast of burden or pack-bullock, and a man or slave. Anumaya is known to be an epithet of the pasu, "sheep or goat," and probably means "bleating after." If, in like manner, we take asperena as an epithet, meaning "imperfect, immature," we can readily suppose that it stands here for "a lamb or kid," thus satisfactorily completing the series of values of a lamb, sheep, bullock, and slave. The other passage, which occurs twice (in Vend. v. 169, vii. 50), refers to the sin of wasting garments on purposes which would render them impure, and teaches that such waste should be "not the amount of an asperena, not even such an amount, in measure, as a damsel shall throw away in waste." Here the epithet asperena, "incomplete," can hardly mean anything but "a rag"; and, singularly enough, the Pahlavi gloss which has been read dādan-1, "a dirham," can also be read yāgo-1, "a rag" (Pers. yāk), so that the gloss can be quoted in favour of either meaning.

The conclusion I draw from these details is that it is now perfectly safe to strike asperena out of the very short and doubtful list of foreign words which have been supposed to exist in the Avesta. This would, no doubt, have been done long ago, if any scholar had thought of considering asperena as a negative form.

E. W. WEST.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

A VERY handy edition of the Welsh story of Peredur has been issued by Dr. Kuno Meyer, of Liverpool, in a brochure of 84 pages octavo, published by Hirzel, at Leipzig. About 40 pages are devoted to the text, about half of which had passed through the press some time ago; so the editor is now able to add about two pages of corrections from Rhys and Evans' Oxford text of the Red Book of Hergest. But though this is a somewhat "large order" of errors for so short a text, it is far from representing all the shortcomings. We have taken the trouble to go through pages 12 to 16, and we have counted in them over 50 errors of all kinds, of which we find only about 20 corrected, which leaves rather over 30, that is to say, an average of about six uncorrected errors to each of the five pages in question. Dr. Meyer may be an excellent Irish scholar, and his Irish comparisons may be all that is desirable; we venture no opinion on that, but we fail to

appreciate him as a Welsh scholar. What, for instance, would make him suggest that such a word as *angerdd* (in the MS. *angerd*) should mean "equipment" we cannot make out. There are plenty of Welshmen in Liverpool who could have directed him to Dr. Pughe's dictionary, where he would find the word explained: "A hot steam, heat, strength, force, animal spirits, disposition." Besides, if Dr. Meyer had thought it expedient to look at the preposition following the word *angerd* in the text, he would find that he would have to put his "equipment" in the knight instead of on him. Now and then we meet with a word of Dr. Meyer's own make, such as *difefawd*, which is his modern spelling of *dineuawd*, which is his misreading of *dineuawd*, a past tense form of *dineu*, "to pour or shed." Here, also, the aid of the despised Dr. Pughe would have been useful. A still more hopeless case of helplessness is that of Dr. Meyer's *medd-awt*, for what he reads *m dawt*; but the MS. has *meddawt* (divided by the ending of the line into *med-dawt*), which has to be transcribed after the analogy of modern Welsh spelling into *medd-dawt*, "intoxication or drunkenness." Such a word as Dr. Meyer suggests has no existence. In spite, however, of these and other errors which we cannot notice, Dr. Meyer has made considerable progress in his study of Welsh since he began with the Peredur, for in his original account of his object in publishing he wrote as follows: "I have collated Lady Guest's edition with the MS., and all the numerous mistakes and omissions of that edition are now for the first time corrected and supplied." These "prave" words are, we are happy to say, not reproduced; and we hope that Dr. Meyer has by this time learnt to know that Lady Charlotte Guest did not after all do her work so very badly, at any rate in comparison with his own somewhat briefer performance.

Correction.—In Dr. Neubauer's letter, entitled "Raymundus Martini and the Rev. Dr. Schiller-Szinessy," in the last number of the ACADEMY (p. 189, col. 1, l. 25 from bottom), for "Yizhagi" read "Yarhi."

FINE ART.

GREEK VASES OF THE SIXTH CENTURY.

Les Céramiques de la Grèce Propre. By Albert Dumont and Jules Chaplain. (Paris: Firmin Didot.)

THIS important work, which seemed likely to terminate abruptly on M. Dumont's death, is now being completed with discretion and skill by M. Potthier. The fourth *livraison* has just been issued, and it is announced that the first volume (*Vases Peints*) will be concluded in the fifth. We shall then possess a characteristically French account of this complicated subject, comprehensive and admirably arranged, the essentials emphasised and the details subordinated, the exposition lucid throughout; and, although occasionally contradicted by facts, never contradicting itself. We shall then consider this account as a whole; but, meanwhile, we may indicate the scope of the present *livraison*.

It deals with vases of the sixth century, and chiefly with those discovered at Caere; and it assigns them to four principal fabrics—Later Corinthian, Chalcidian, Cyrenaic, and Attic. This classification proceeds mainly on the evidence of inscriptions. It is a matter for serious regret that the deductions drawn by Prof. Kirchhoff from a comparatively small number of inscriptions, and published by him

as preliminary studies for a history of the Greek alphabet, should be accepted by so many writers in various languages as a final history of that alphabet. The broad distinctions based on the use of the non-Phoenician letters, Φ, X, Ψ, and of the Ξ, are no doubt settled; but the minor distinctions, based on the varying forms of individual letters, cannot be considered as proved until many more early inscriptions have been unearthed and examined. It should be clearly understood that the statement that a number of vases from Caere have inscriptions in the Corinthian alphabet merely amounts to this, that in the inscriptions on these vases there is a peculiarity in the forms of two letters which has also been observed in two or three inscriptions from the neighbourhood of Corinth. This coincidence hardly justifies the attribution of these vases to a Corinthian fabric, or even their separate classification. It merely raises the question whether these vases have other peculiarities in common which are not to be found in vases with inscriptions in the other "alphabets." The corresponding question with regard to vases with inscriptions "in the Chalcidian alphabet" may, we think, be answered with some certainty in the negative. Some of them are, no doubt, in a style which is exceptional, and has been, therefore, called "the Chalcidian"; but others are in the ordinary Attic style. While other vases, again, which are in this "Chalcidian style," have inscriptions in the ordinary Attic alphabet. As for the Cyrenaic vases, their inscriptions, as Dr. Klein has already pointed out, are "in the Laconian alphabet." Sparta is, however, too unaesthetic for M. Potthier, and he leaves them provisionally at Cyrene. There are, we think, sufficient points of affinity between the so-called Corinthian, Chalcidian, Cyrenaic, and Attic vases treated in this *livraison* to negative the theory of widely separated fabrics; and, seeing that these vases were probably made about the time when the industrial population of Athens was in course of formation, it is not improbable that the inscriptions upon them in these various local alphabets—taking the theory of local alphabets as proved—were written by settlers from those localities who worked in the Cerameikos. Be that as it may, we are indebted to the authors for presenting the history of the vases of this period, as deducible from the evidence of the inscriptions, with completeness and precision, and for thereby bringing the question of the value of this evidence considerably nearer to a solution. We must, however, remark that the forms of the letters in the inscriptions are not always given with perfect accuracy; and also that the work would be more convenient if the references in the footnotes to illustrations in somewhat inaccessible publications were more frequently supplemented by woodcuts in the text. The coloured plates at the end, which are due to M. Chaplain, belong to the text of the next *livraison*. They are chiefly of polychrome Attic lecythi, and are satisfactory enough, but a trifle too sketchy.

As to the difficulties raised by Prof. Brunn in his *Probleme* about the date of many of the vases treated in this *livraison* the authors display great discretion, mentioning his views in footnotes as things that cannot well be ignored, but still hardly require serious discussion. It

may be noted that Prof. Brunn, in drawing attention to Sig. Antonio Zannoni's account of the excavations at the Certosa at Bologna, has lately restated his views about archaic and archaistic vases, and advanced some new arguments in their support, complaining at the same time that his *Problema* has not received all the attention it deserved, and demanding a new and searching investigation into the whole history of Greek vases. We would venture to observe that, in the peculiar circumstances of the case, this investigation would be most fittingly undertaken by Prof. Brunn himself. CECIL TORE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT CHESTER AND THE AGE OF THE WALLS.

Liverpool: Sept. 19, 1887.

Since my letter in the ACADEMY of September 17, I have had full particulars of some of the later discoveries there referred to; and I now send copies of eight inscriptions:

(1.) (2.)

L. ANNIVS. L. F.
TRO. MARCELD. M.
FLAVI
A. SATV
RNINA.

(3.) (4.)

D. M.
M. SEXTIVS. * *
CLAV. BELLIC
CIA. CELEIA. A.
* * ORVM. X * *
* * PENDD. M.
* * * * * INA

(5.)

D. M.	*
M/. AVR. NEPOS > LEG.	*
XX. V. V. CONIVX	SVB
PIENTISSIMA. F. C.	ASCI
VIX. ANNIS. L.	AID

(6.)

* * > LEG. V. MACED. ET
VIII. AVG. ET. II. AVG. ET XX. VV
VIXIT ANNIS. LXI. ARISTIO
LIB. H. F. C.

(7.)

D. M.
M. CLVVI. M.
ANI. VALENTINVS
FORO. IVLII

(8.)

DIS. MANIBVS
ATTAN * * * N * *
* * ATILANVS ANX
PROTVS. AN. XII
POMPEIVS
OPTATVS. DO
MINVS. F. C.

These are all tombstones. No. 1 is only the upper portion of the inscription, which reads: L(ucius) Annius L(ucii) F(ilius) Tro(mentina) (tribu) Marcellus, or, translated, "Lucius Annus Marcellus the son of Lucius of the tribe Tromentina."

No. 2 is a portion of a stone similar to No. 1 in my last letter, having represented upon it the defunct in a semi-recumbent posture, &c.; but only the lower part of the sculpture is visible. The reading is simply D(iis) M(anibus) Flavia Saturnina.

No. 3 is unornamented, but is on a large block of stone within a panel. From a rubbing sent to me, the letters I find are about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and finely formed. The reading is D(iis) M(anibus) M(arcus) Sextius (M[arci] F[ilius]) Clau(dia) (tribu) Bellicia(nus), Celeia A(nno-rum) x... (Sti)pendiorum... i.e., "To the gods the shades. Marcus Sextius Bellicianus the son of Marcus of the tribe Claudia, a native of Celeia, — years of age, and — of service."

I have given the name of the father, obliterated on the stone, as Marcus, as it is the most likely rendering. The two c's in Bellicianus are, no doubt, the stonemason's error. The age has probably been over thirty. Celeia was a town of Noricum (now called Cilly), and was styled a Colonia, bearing also the name of Claudia (see Orelli, No. 501).

No. 4 is only a fragment, as far as the inscription is concerned; but above the latter was the scene which occurs on so many of these stones—a female lying on a couch, with a tripod table in front.

No. 5 is very interesting. It is over 6 feet in height, and bears upon the upper part of its face the defunct in a standing position, with his wife upon his left. Beneath is the chief inscription, reading: D(iis) M(anibus). M(arcus) Aurelius Nepos > (centurio) Leg(ionis) XX. V(aleriae) V(ictoris) Coniux Pientissima F(aciendum) C(uravit). Vix(it) Annos L. "To the gods the shades. Marcus Aurelius Nepos, a centurion of the Twentieth Legion, the Valerian the Victorious. His most dutiful wife caused (this) to be made. He lived fifty years."

On the upper portion of the stone at the left-hand edge beneath the representation of an *ascia* (or, rather, what resembles two *asciae*) is the small second inscription. As there is an I in the last line which rises direct from the base of the A, being thus ligulate (I have thought ANI might be intended, which is quite possible, but it hardly seems so) I would read the whole as Sub *ascia* j(ussu) d(edicavit). It is the first instance that has occurred in Britain of the phrase "sub *ascia* dedicavit," though it is common in the south of France. Numerous examples occur in the Lyons Museum. Its exact meaning is still a mystery, though much has been written upon it. Two Roman tombstones (at least), discovered in Britain, bear representations of the *ascia*, but without the above phrase—one found at Colchester, the other at Lincoln. The meaning of "j(ussu)," introduced into this example, I take to be by order of the defunct himself. In the chief inscription on this stone at the commencement of the second line it will be noticed that there is a stroke ligulate with the M. It arises, I think, from the sculptor having originally intended to carve MAR (for Marcus) in a ligulate form.

No. 6 is only the lower part of what has been a large monument of apparently some pretensions. It is said that before the centurial mark > in the first extant line, the letters P. B. occur; but I cannot from a rubbing so read them, and it would be difficult to gather the sense, if they were there, without knowing what had preceded them. The remainder is clear, and reads C(enturio) Leg(ionis) V. M(acedonicae) et VIII Aug(ustae) et II Aug(ustae) et XX. V(aleriae) V(ictoris) Vixit Annis lxi. Aristio Lib(ertus) H(eres) F(aciendum) C(uravit) — "A centurion of the Fifth Legion (surnamed) Macedonica, and of the Eighth (surnamed) Augusta, and of the Second (surnamed) Augusta, and of the Twentieth (surnamed) Valeria Victrix. He lived for sixty-one years. Aristio (his) freedman (and) heir caused (this) to be made." The name Aristio has a German sound. As it seems almost certain, from continental inscriptions, that a vexillatio of the Eighth Legion was among the reinforcements brought over to Britain by the Emperor Claudius in A.D. 41, and also probable that a vexillatio of the Fourth Legion (likewise surnamed Macedonica) came over at the same time, it is possible that this monument may be of an early date, though its lettering is not so good as some of the inscriptions just found, and that the defunct served in all these legions in Britain. If so, a vexillatio of the Fifth Legion must also have been here. But it is more probable that he served in this legion on the continent.

A vexillatio of the Eighth Legion also came over to Britain in Hadrian's time. The ET in this inscription, three times repeated, is in each case ligulate.

No. 7, of which the termination is wanting, has several ligulate letters. F at the end of the second line is apparently wanting. ANI is ligulate, so are LE and TI in the same line; and though VS seem to be at first sight the letters after the T, there can be little doubt that NVS are ligulate. The second I in IVLII is a continuation of the upright of the L. The whole I would read D(iis) M(anibus) M(arcus) Cluvius M(arci) F(ilius) Ani(ensis) (tribu) Valentinus Foro Julii. "To the gods, the shades. Marcus Cluvius Valentinus the son of Marcus, of the Aniensiens tribe a native of Forum Julii." There were several places which bore the name of Forum Julii. From the tribe being the Aniensiens, I am inclined to think the deceased was a native of Frejus. Had it been the Arniensiens, he might have hailed from Friuli.

No. 8 is on a much shattered stone. It commemorates several slaves, to whom their *dominus* (or master) had erected this monument. The one last named was Protus, a youth twelve years of age. The master's name was Pompeius Optatus. Although the letters are ligulate and uncertain, I think that the third line (except the commencement, which may be ET ligulate) reads as I have given it, and consequently names Atilianus of ten years of age. I may, of course, be wrong here, and so wish it to be understood; but no doubt strict examination will bring out the correct reading. We have at the commencement of this inscription D(iis) Manibus in full, while it closes with F(aciendum) C(uravit). In the second line a person whose name commences with the letters ATTAN has been named. We have in this stone, also, the sole example in Britain of *dominus* occurring in the sense of "master."

Though I have not yet seen the stone, I am inclined to believe that the *ascia* is again represented on the edge of the second stone I described in my last letter, of which only the letters D.M of the inscription remain.

I must also notice to some extent the remarks of Mr. Brock in the ACADEMY for September 17. He starts by saying that I make the tablet I refer to, bearing two figures, to be "circa the fourteenth century." I do nothing of the kind, nor did I intend to. I do not pretend for a moment to be a judge of the exact date of any mediaeval sculpture; but I can certainly see when a slab is genuine Roman, and when it is of Christian times. My contention over this stone has been that it is post Roman and Christian, the male figure having ecclesiastical vestments. True, I say the face of the female "is of some beauty much resembling the faces found on corbels, &c., circa the fourteenth century"; but as to the date of the stone I say nothing. I leave its date for mediaevalists to decide. Few people who have seen the stone have denied the strong resemblance between the male figure and a mediaeval ecclesiastic. Many are positive on the point. Mr. W. de Gray Birch, who lately wrote upon it in the *Liverpool Daily Post* (in which paper I replied to him), says that he "at first relegated it to mediaeval times;" but as he is anxious to prove the wall just opened to be Roman, if he held to that idea, it would upset the theory. He adds that the vestments of the man "do in some measure represent the surplice and flowing stole of a bishop." The writer of the report of the Chester meeting of the Association in the *Athenaeum* says that it is "so exactly like the mediaeval representations of a bishop's vestments that at first sight one refuses to believe in its Roman origin." Mr. Roach Smith improves upon the matter by saying that the

tablet is certainly Romano-British, and that he sees in the male figure "a female with a mirror." "I will not cite" (he adds) "a dictum of my own, but refer to the *Bulletin Monumental*." I have not the least doubt but that by referring to the *Bulletin Monumental* I might easily find a basrelief of a female with a mirror; but as to finding a Roman basrelief containing a figure in stole and surplice, there is no such example.

Mr. Brock goes on to argue that, because the wall just laid open is composed of large stones very closely jointed, they must be Roman. Why so? Some explanation is necessary as to his reference to Puritan builders. My use of the term arose in this way. It was the north wall of the city, and a great extent of it, which, as is well known, was breached by Sir W. Brereton's forces in 1646. After the fall of the city, the Parliamentary forces would hastily rebuild it, as they were themselves liable to a siege at any moment. Learning by experience the powers of artillery, they would naturally get hold of the largest and most massive stones in their power to repair the breach; and we know (I refer to Ormerod, who in turn quotes from MSS.) that many large buildings, said to be temples, were at this time visible in a ruinous state in Chester. Their foundations, and such stones from them as had been buried since Roman times, would quickly be made available; and when the Royalists threw up intrenchments in the large Roman graveyard at Lady Barrow's Hey, many sepulchral stones like those now turned up would be found, and would be lying about when the siege was over. Since Mr. Roach Smith wrote (in the *Chester Courant* of September 7) on the tablet named above, it has been still more severely examined; but referring to only one writer, Mr. E. W. Cox (in the *Liverpool Courier*, September 14, *Liverpool Post*, September 15, and *The Architect*, September 16), this gentleman avers that the "ecclesiastic" has the cope and stole, and holds a chalice, or bowl, containing the consecrated wafer. The outline of a nimbus, he says, is visible. This outline of the nimbus, by the way, was pointed out to me as far back as August 9, by one of the Chester city officials. The other figure Mr. Cox takes to be that of a youth (not a female), and probably an acolyte. The tooling and countersinking, as both Mr. Cox and many others aver, and as I have stated in my letter to Mr. Birch, are certainly not peculiar to Roman date, but may be of any period. Mr. Cox considers the slab to have been taken from a tomb of late Gothic work. This fits in with the idea that it was the Puritan soldiers who raised this part of the wall (it seems to be admitted by all to be a reparation). Chester escaped at the suppression of monasteries, but the Puritans desecrated the churches to a great extent. And if this stone is mediæval, is not the fact of its being found at the base of the wall subversive of Mr. Brock's theory? The Roodeye stones are far out of the line of the original Roman *castrum*, as I have shown in my *Roman Cheshire*. They are in front of the estuary bank, behind which are villas and graveyards sloping down from the site of the Roman wall on the plateau above. I will refer Mr. Brock to my letter in last week's *Builder*, or to my *Roman Cheshire*. I have said the walls are built of Roman stones, brought from elsewhere at different periods. Why should not these stones have had masons' marks upon them when they were first used? These marks are no proof that the stones were purposely cut for their present position. As to the endurance of the stone, that is more in Mr. Shrubsole's way than mine. But I have specially said in *Roman Cheshire* that when buried, the sandstone will endure for ages; and hence I have looked for Roman foundations to be found, in fact, expect

they will be found with Roman concrete, for from large lumps of concrete met with, and the southern wall having been found to possess a massive foundation of concrete and boulders, concrete must have been used in the north wall, as in others. Mr. Brock seems to be unaware that the face of the wall, both at the Roodeye and the Kaleyards, was laid bare (to a still greater depth than the later excavations) some three or four years since, and all appearances noted and plans taken by competent persons.

He refers to Sir J. Picton. Well, I hardly know what to say about him. Last year he distinctly denied the walls to be Roman. Recently he averred they must be Roman, and stated that the "irresistible evidence of the excavations" should "set at rest" the question. Later still, on September 17, there is a letter from him in the *Liverpool Courier* to the effect that we should wait until further excavations are made; and he adds, "I pronounce as yet no opinion as to the date, or the builders."

From Mr. Cox's letter, it would appear that only one member of the party which accompanied the Association (besides Mr. Cox) descended the shaft at the point of excavation at the actual time of the visit. It is certain that Mr. Brock was the only speaker at any length on this excavation, except a few words from Sir J. Picton and the city surveyor. As to no contrary opinion being expressed, the fact was that, beyond the persons named, hardly any one expressed any opinion at all. The anti-Roman party were, by agreement, silent.

Mr. Brock concludes by referring to my not being aware of the number of inscriptions found. I was fully aware of these discoveries, as my letter, side by side in your columns with his, shows; but the readings, until accurate copies, or as nearly so as possible, are obtainable, I always refrain from giving. It may interest him to know that in the *Chester Courant* of July 20 I predicted that "hundreds" of Roman inscriptions were built up in these walls, and that I hoped the excavations would lay some of them bare.

In conclusion, besides myself, large numbers of persons who know much about the subject aver that there has not yet been found any Roman portion of the wall (except the buried foundation of the south wall in Bridge Street); but I hope the excavators will find part of it, for I am satisfied it is not entirely removed.

Mr. Brock's idea, expressed at Chester, that there had been large public buildings in Chester without mortar, and that the remains of these in Roman times had been built up, still without mortar, in the walls of the *castrum* to repair them, thus accounting for the friches, cornices, &c., found, is, I think, one of the most improbable of suppositions. That there were large Roman buildings constructed without mortar I do not deny, but they were of a very different class to this wall.

W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

Chester: Sept. 17, 1887.

The few hours that Mr. Brock has devoted to our local archaeology have not sufficed to prevent him from falling into serious error, anent the so-called Roman wall on the Roodeye. For his information may I state that we have found on the Roodeye a Roman pig of lead at the depth of twenty-two feet, and that over the spot in question was deep water in Roman times? Hardly the place, one thinks, for the wall of a *castrum*. On the bank above and in the immediate rear of the wall we unearthed last year one of a series of Roman villas, while twenty Roman graves have been found close by. Graves and villas are not usually included within the walls of a Roman camp. I will mention only one other objection—the mortar

in the wall has none of the characteristics of Roman mortar.

Mr. Brock has seen on the Roodeye the remains of an old wall, but not the wall of the *Devan castrum*.

GEORGE W. SHRUBSOLE.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

SIR J. E. MILLAIS'S "Portia," which was on exhibition in a private gallery during the past summer, has been purchased at the price of 2,000 guineas for reproduction, in colours, as the Christmas number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*.

MR. P. M. C. KERMODE, of Ramsey, whose letters on the Runic inscriptions in the Isle of Man will not have been forgotten by readers of the ACADEMY, has done a useful and laborious work in compiling a catalogue of all the crosses and fragments of crosses in the island—seventy in number. To this he has appended a transliteration in Roman capitals of all the Runic inscriptions to be found on these crosses (twenty-one in number), together with the various readings and renderings of Cumming, Munch, Vigfusson, &c. We hope that Mr. Kermode will be encouraged to complete his more ambitious project of publishing a full description of the crosses, with a large plate of each face and edge of every one of them, from photographs that he has had taken by Mr. Paterson, of Ramsey. It should be added that the profits of the sale of this catalogue will be devoted to the discovery of other crosses which are known to be either hidden away in walls or buried under ground.

WITH reference to the *Documenti* illustrating the history of St. Marks, which was reviewed in the ACADEMY of September 3, we are requested to state that the publisher (Ferdinando Ongania) has had an English summary of the contents of the large volume prepared by Mr. William Scott, an architect residing in Venice. This summary, which is entitled "A Glance at the Historical Documents relating to the Church of Saint Mark in Venice," is itself (with its woodcuts) an admirable example of Italian printing.

AGENCIES.

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